

EXHIBIT A

The
OXFORD
Encyclopedic
English Dictionary

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MAPS

at end

in bones. Also called **ERGOCALCIFEROL**, vitamin D_3 . [CALCIFEROUS + -OL]
calciferous /kæl'isfərəs/ adj. yielding calcium salts, esp. calcium carbonate. [L. CALX lime + -FEROUS]
calcify /kæl'siːfai/ v.tr. & intr. (-ies, -ied) 1 harden or become hardened by deposition of calcium salts; petrify. 2 convert or be converted to calcium carbonate. □ **calcific** /-sɪfɪk/ adj.
calcification /-fɪkeɪʃən/ n.
calcine /kæl'saɪn, -saɪn/ v. 1 tr. a reduce, oxidize, or desiccate by strong heat. b burn to ashes; consume by fire; roast. c reduce to calcium oxide by roasting or burning. 2 tr. consume or purify as if by fire. 3 intr. undergo any of these. □ **calcination** /-neɪʃən/ n. [ME f. OF calciner or med.L calcinare f. LL calcina lime f. L CALX]
calcite /kæl'saɪt/ n. natural crystalline calcium carbonate. [C. Calcit f. L CALX lime]
calcium /kæl'siəm/ n. a soft grey metallic element of the alkaline earth group, first isolated by Sir Humphry Davy in 1808. A common element in the earth's crust, it occurs naturally in limestone, fluorite, and gypsum, but never uncombined. The metal now has a number of specialized uses. Calcium is also essential to life: many physiological processes depend on the movement of calcium ions, and calcium salts are an essential constituent of bone, teeth, and shells. * Symb.: Ca; atomic number 20. □ **calcium carbide** a greyish solid used in the production of acetylene. **calcium carbonate** a white insoluble solid occurring naturally as chalk, limestone, marble, and calcite, and used in the manufacture of lime and cement. **calcium hydroxide** a white crystalline powder used in the manufacture of plaster and cement; slaked lime. **calcium oxide** a white crystalline solid from which many calcium compounds are manufactured; also called **QUICKLIME**. **CALX** **calcium phosphate** the main constituent of animal bones, used as bone ash fertilizer. **calcium sulphate** a white crystalline solid occurring as anhydrite and gypsum. [L. CALX lime + -IUM]
calcrete /kæl'kriːt/ n. Geol. a conglomerate formed by the cementation of sand and gravel with calcium carbonate. [L. calc lime + -crete]
calcspar /kæl'spɑːr/ n. = **CALCITE**. [CALC- + SPAR]
calculable /kæl'kjʊləbəl/ adj. able to be calculated or estimated. □ **calculability** /-bɪləti/ n. **calculably** adv.
calculate /kæl'kjʊːleɪt/ v. 1 tr. ascertain or determine beforehand, esp. by mathematics or by reckoning. 2 tr. plan deliberately. 3 intr. (foll. by on, upon) rely on; make an essential part of one's reckoning (calculated on a quick response). 4 tr. US colloq. suppose, believe. □ **calculative** /-lətɪv/ adj. [LL calculare (as CALCULUS)]
calculated /kæl'kjʊːleɪtɪd/ adj. 1 (of an action) done with awareness of the likely consequences. 2 (foll. by to + infin.) designed or suitable; intended. □ **calculatedly** adv.
calculating /kæl'kjʊːleɪtɪŋ/ adj. (of a person) shrewd, scheming. □ **calculatingly** adv.
calculation /kæl'kjʊːleɪʃən/ n. 1 the act or process of calculating. 2 a result got by calculating. 3 a reckoning or forecast. [ME f. OF f. LL calculatio (as CALCULATE)]
calculator /kæl'kjʊːleɪtə(r)/ n. 1 a device (esp. a small electronic one) used for making mathematical calculations. 2 a person or thing that calculates. 3 a set of tables used in calculation. [ME f. L (as CALCULATE)]
calculus /kæl'kjʊləs/ n. (pl. **calculuses** or **calculi** /-ləɪ/) 1 Math. a particular method of calculation or reasoning (calculus of probabilities). b the infinitesimal calculus of integration or differentiation (see integral calculus, differential calculus). Calculus emerged in the 17th c. from the work of Leibnitz, Newton, and their predecessors as the method of finding rates of change of varying quantities. It was developed for its main applications in mechanics and in geometry, where it provides techniques for finding tangents of curves and areas of curvilinear figures. 2 Med. a stone or concretion of minerals formed within the body. □ **calculus** adj. (in sense 2). [L. = small stone used in reckoning on an abacus]
Calcutta /kæl'kʌtə/ the capital of the State of West Bengal, an

important port and industrial centre and the second-largest city of India; pop. (1981) 9,166,000. Founded c.1690 by the East India Company, it was the capital of India from 1833 to 1912. □ **Black Hole of Calcutta** a dungeon in Fort William, Calcutta, where, following the capture of Calcutta by the Nawab of Bengal in 1756, 156 English prisoners were confined in a narrow cell 6 m (20 ft.) square for the night of 20 June, only 23 of them still being alive the next morning.
Caldecott /kɒl'diːkɒt/, Randolph (1846–86), English graphic artist and water-colour painter, best known for his illustrations to children's books.
Calder /kɒl'dɪː(r)/, Alexander (1898–1976), American sculptor and painter, famous as the inventor of the mobile. He held his first exhibition of mobiles in 1932; his non-moving sculptures he called by contrast 'stabiles'. Calder concentrated on free and uncontrolled movement in sculptural art rather than the carefully planned and controlled movements used by later kinetic artists.
caldera /kɒl'deərə/ n. a large volcanic depression. [Sp. f. LL *caldaria* boiling-pot]
Calderón de la Barca /kɒl'deːrɒn də ləː 'bɑːkə, 'kɒl-/ Pedro (1600–81), Spanish dramatist and poet, author of some 120 plays.
caldron var. of **CAULDRON**.
Caledonian /kæl'ɪdɒniən/ adj. & n. —adj. 1 of or relating to Scotland or (in Roman times) Caledonia (= northern Britain). 2 Geol. of a mountain-forming period in Europe in the Palaeozoic era. —n. a Scotsman. □ **Caledonian Canal** a system of lochs and canals in Scotland from Inverness on the east coast to Fort William in the west, linking the North Sea with the Atlantic Ocean. The work of Thomas Telford, it was opened in 1822.
calefacient /kæl'feɪʃənt/ n. & adj. Med. —n. a substance producing or causing a sensation of warmth. —adj. of this substance. [L. calefacere f. calere be warm + -facere make]
calendar /kæl'ɪndə(r)/ n. & v. —n. 1 a system by which the beginning, length, and subdivisions of the year are fixed. (See *Gregorian*, *Julian calendar*.) 2 a chart or series of pages showing the days, weeks, and months of a particular year, or giving special seasonal information. 3 a timetable or programme of appointments, special events, etc. —v. register or enter in a calendar or timetable etc. □ **calendar month** (or year) see MONTH, YEAR. □ **calendric** /-lɛndrɪk/ adj. **calendrical** /-lɛndrɪkəl/ adj. [ME f. AF *calender*, OF *calendrier* f. L *calendarium* account-book (as CALENDIS)]
calender /kæl'ɪndə(r)/ n. & v. —n. a machine in which cloth, paper, etc., is pressed by rollers to glaze or smooth it. —v. tr. press in a calender. [F. *calendrier*, of unkn. orig.]
calends /kæl'ɛndz/ n.pl. (also **kalends**) the first of the month in the ancient Roman calendar. [ME f. OF *calendes* f. L *kalendae*]
calendula /kæl'ɛndjʊlə/ n. any plant of the genus *Calendula*, with large yellow or orange flowers, e.g. marigold. [mod.L. dimin. of *calendae* (as CALENDIS), perh. = little clock]
calenture /kæl'ɛntʃə(r)/ n. hist. a tropical delirium of sailors, who think the sea is green fields. [F. f. Sp. *calentura* fever f. *calentar* be hot ult. f. L *calere* be warm]
calf /kɒf/ n. (pl. **calves** /kɒvz/) 1 a young bovine animal, used esp. of domestic cattle. 2 the young of other animals, e.g. elephant, deer, and whale. 3 Naut. a floating piece of ice detached from an iceberg. □ **calf-love** romantic attachment or affection between adolescents. In (or with) **calf** (of a cow) pregnant. □ **calfhood** n. **calfish** adj. **calflike** adj. [OE *calf* f. WG]
calf /kɒf/ n. (pl. **calves** /kɒvz/) the fleshy hind part of the human leg below the knee. □ **-calved** /kɒvd/ adj. (in comb.). [ME f. ON *kalf*, of unkn. orig.]
calfskin /kɒf'skɪn/ n. calf-leather, esp. in bookbinding and shoemaking.
Calgary /kæl'gəri/ a city in southern Alberta in SW Canada, situated to the east of the Rocky Mountains, on the edge of a rich agricultural and stock-raising area; pop. (1986) 636,100; metropolitan area pop. 671,300. Originally known as Fort Brisebois, Calgary was established in 1875 as a fort of the

Northwest Mounted Police. The Calgary Stampede, inaugurated in 1912, is an annual rodeo.
Cali /kəli/ an industrial city and transportation centre in western Colombia, capital of the Valle del Cauca department; pop. (1985) 1,350,550.
calibrate /kæl'ɪbreɪt/ v.tr. 1 mark (a gauge) with a standard scale of readings. 2 correlate the readings of (an instrument) with a standard. 3 determine the calibre of (a gun). 4 determine the correct capacity or value of. □ **calibration** /-breɪʃən/ n.
calibrator n. [CALIBRE + -ATE]
calibre /kæl'ɪbrɪ/ n. (US **caliber**) 1 a the internal diameter of a gun or tube. b the diameter of a bullet or shell. 2 strength or quality of character; ability, importance (we need someone of your calibre). □ **calibred** adj. (also in comb.). [F. *calibre* or It. *calibro*, f. Arab. *kalīb* mould]
caliche /kə'liːtʃi/ n. 1 a mineral deposit of gravel, sand, and nitrates, esp. Chile saltpetre, found in dry areas of America. 2 = **CALCRETE**. [Amer. Sp.]
calico /kæl'ɪko/ n. & adj. —n. (pl. -oes or US -os) 1 a cotton cloth, esp. plain white or unbleached. 2 US a printed cotton fabric. —adj. 1 made of calico. 2 US multicoloured, piebald. [earlier *calicut* f. *Calicut* in India]
Calicut /kæl'ɪkʌt/ a seaport in Kerala in SW India, on the Malabar coast; pop. (1981) 546,000.
Calif. abbr. **California**.
California /kæl'ɪfɔːniə/ a State on the Pacific coast of the US, ceded by Mexico in 1848; pop. (est. 1985) 23,667,950. The discovery of gold there in the same year led to a rapid influx of settlers. California became the 31st State of the US in 1850; capital, Sacramento. □ **Lower California** see **BAJA CALIFORNIA**. □ **Californian** adj. & n.
californium /kæl'ɪfɪniəm/ n. Chem. an artificially made transuranic radioactive metallic element, first obtained in 1950 by bombarding curium with helium ions. It is now used in industry and medicine as a source of neutrons. * Symb.: Cf; atomic number 98. [CALIFORNIA (where it was first made) + -IUM]
Caligula /kəl'ɪɡjʊlə/ the nickname (lit. 'baby boot') of the Roman emperor Caligula, given to him as an infant by the soldiers on account of the military boots which he wore while in camp on the Rhine with his parents Germanicus and Agrippina. (See *GAUL*.)
caliper var. of **CALLIPER**.
caliph /kæl'ɪf, -kæl-/ n. esp. hist. the chief Muslim civil and religious ruler, regarded as the successor of Muhammad. (See below.) □ **caliphate** n. [ME f. OF *caliphe* f. Arab. *kalīfa* successor]
The first caliph (Abu Bakr), who had been one of the Prophet Muhammad's earliest converts and most devoted disciples, was instituted by acclamation of the small Muslim community following the death of Muhammad in AD 632. He and the following three caliphs had had personal links with the Prophet and were dedicated to developing the community along the path he had marked out, being responsible for implementation of the precepts of Islamic rule and legislation; this also entailed military leadership as the community expanded across and beyond the Arabian Sea. Subsequently the caliphate became a hereditary position with the establishment of the Umayyad and Abbasid dynasties (respectively 661–750 and 750–945), with the latter ruling in Baghdad until 1258 and then in Egypt until the Ottoman conquest (1517), though by the 11th c. most of the caliph's authority had been passed to a hierarchy of officials. The title was then held by the Ottoman sultans until the nationalist revolution of 1922, and the caliphate was abolished by Atatürk in 1924.
calisthenics var. of **CALLISTHENICS**.
calc (US var. of **CAULK**).
call /kɒl/ v. & n. —v. 1 intr. a (often foll. by out) cry, shout; speak loudly. b (of a bird or animal) emit its characteristic note or cry. 2 tr. communicate or converse with by telephone or radio. 3 tr. a bring to one's presence by calling; summon (will you call the children?). b arrange for (a person or thing) to come or be present (called a taxi). 4 intr. (often foll. by at, in, on) pay a brief visit (called at the house; called in to see you; come and call on me). 5 tr. a order

to take place; fix a time for (called a meeting). b direct to happen; announce (call a halt). 6 a intr. require one's attention or consideration (duty calls). b tr. urge, invite, nominate (call to the bar). 7 tr. name; describe as (call her Della). 8 tr. consider; regard or estimate as (I call that silly). 9 tr. rouse from sleep (call me at 8). 10 intr. guess the outcome of tossing a coin etc. 11 intr. (foll. by for) order, require, demand (called for silence). 12 tr. (foll. by over) read out (a list of names to determine those present). 13 intr. (foll. by on, upon) invoke; appeal to; request or require (called on us to be quiet). 14 tr. Cricket (of an umpire) disallow a ball from (a bowler). 15 tr. Cards specify (a suit or contract) in bidding. 16 tr. St. drive (an animal, vehicle, etc.). —n. 1 a shout or cry; an act of calling. 2 a the characteristic cry of a bird or animal. b an imitation of this. e an instrument for imitating it. 3 a brief visit (paid them a call). 4 a an act of telephoning. b a telephone conversation. 5 a an invitation or summons to appear or be present. b an appeal or invitation (from a specific source or discerned by a person's conscience etc.) to follow a certain profession, set of principles, etc. 6 (foll. by for, to + infin.) a duty, need, or occasion (no call to be rude; no call for violence). 7 (foll. by for, on) a demand (not much call for it these days; a call on one's time). 8 a signal on a bugle etc.; a signalling-whistle. 9 Stock Exch. an option of buying stock at a fixed price at a given date. 10 Cards a a player's right or turn to make a bid. b a bid made. □ **at call** = on call. **call away** divert, distract. **call-box** a public telephone box or kiosk. **call-boy** a theatre attendant who summons actors when needed on stage. **call down** 1 invoke. 2 reprimand. **call forth** elicit. **call-girl** a prostitute who accepts appointments by telephone. **call in** tr. 1 withdraw from circulation. 2 seek the advice or services of. **calling-card** US = visiting-card. **call in** (or into) question dispute; doubt the validity of. **call into play** give scope for; make use of. **call a person names** abuse a person verbally. **call off** 1 cancel (an arrangement etc.). 2 order (an attacker or pursuer) to desist. **call of nature** a need to urinate or defecate. **call out** 1 summon (troops etc.) to action. 2 order (workers) to strike. **call-over** 1 a roll-call. 2 reading aloud of a list of betting prices. **call the shots** (or **tune**) be in control; take the initiative. **call-sign** (or **-signal**) a broadcast signal identifying the radio transmitter used. **call to account** see **ACCOUNT**. **call to mind** recollect; cause one to remember. **call to order** 1 request to be orderly. 2 declare (a meeting) open. **call up** 1 reach by telephone. 2 imagine, recollect. 3 summon, esp. to serve in the army. **call-up** n. the act or process of calling up (sense 3). **on call** 1 (of a doctor etc.) available if required but not formally on duty. 2 (of money lent) repayable on demand. **within call** near enough to be summoned by calling. [OE *ceallian* f. ON *kalla*]
calla /kælə/ n. 1 (in full **calla lily**) = **arum lily**. 2 an aquatic plant. *Calla pulstris*. [mod.L]
Callaghan /kæl'hɑːn/, (Leonard) James (1912–), British Labour politician, who became Prime Minister (1976–9) on Harold Wilson's resignation. The government did not command a majority in the House of Commons and therefore entered into an agreement with the Liberal Party (the Lib-Lab Pact) in 1977–8. Its position was weakened by widespread strikes in the so-called 'winter of discontent' (1978–9) called in protest at attempts to restrain increases in wages, and in 1979 the Conservatives, under Margaret Thatcher, won the election with a large majority.
Callao /kæl'jɑːo/ the principal seaport of Peru; pop. (est. 1988) 318,300.
Callas /kæləs/, Maria (real name Calogeropoulos, 1923–77), operatic coloratura soprano, born in America of Greek parents. Her highly individual voice and great dramatic talent were responsible for the revival of works by Rossini, Bellini, and Donizetti, and her range included Wagnerian roles as well as the Italian repertory.
caller /kælə(r)/ n. 1 a person who calls, esp. one who pays a visit or makes a telephone call. 2 Austral. a racing commentator.
calligraphy /kæl'ɪɡrəfi/ n. 1 handwriting, esp. when fine or pleasing. 2 the art of handwriting. □ **calligrapher** n. **calligraphic** /-græfɪk/ adj. **calligraphist** n. [Gk *kalligraphia* f. *kallios* beauty]

of achieving one's purpose, esp. skilfully. 3 a manner of artistic execution in music, painting, etc. [F (as TECHNIC)]

technocracy /tek'nokrəsi/ n. (pl. -ies) 1 the government or control of society or industry by technical experts. 2 an instance or application of this. [Gk tekhnē art + -cracy]

technocrat /tek'nəkrət/ n. an exponent or advocate of technocracy. **technocratic** /-krə'tik/ adj. **technocratically** /-krə'tikəli/ adv.

technological /tek'nɒlədʒ(ə)l/ adj. of or using technology. **technologically** adv.

technology /tek'nɒlədʒi/ n. (pl. -ies) 1 the study or use of the mechanical arts and applied sciences. 2 these subjects collectively. **technologist** n. [Gk teknologia systematic treatment f. tekhnē art]

techy var. of TETCHY.

tectonic /tek'tonik/ adj. 1 of or relating to building or construction. 2 Geol. relating to the deformation of the earth's crust or to the structural changes caused by this (see plate tectonics). **tectonically** adv. [LL tectonicus f. Gk tektonikos f. tekton -ones carpenter]

tectonics /tek'toniks/ n.pl. (usu. treated as sing.) 1 Archit. the art and process of producing practical and aesthetically pleasing buildings. 2 Geol. the study of large-scale structural features (cf. plate tectonics).

tectorial /tek'tɔːriəl/ adj. Anat. 1 forming a covering. 2 (in full **tectorial membrane**) the membrane covering the organ of Corti (see CORTI) in the inner ear. [L tectorium a cover (as TECTRIX)]

tectrix /tek'triks/ n. (pl. tectrices /-sɪz, -'traɪsɪz/) = COVERT n. [mod.L f. L tegere tect- cover]

Ted /ted/ n. (also **ted**) Brit. colloq. a Teddy boy. [abbr.]

ted /ted/ v.tr. (**tedded**, **tedding**) turn over and spread out (grass, hay, or straw) to dry or for a bedding etc. **tedder** n. [ME f. ON tethja spread manure f. tad dung, toddi small piece]

teddy /'tedi/ n. (pl. -ies) 1 (also **Teddy**; in full **teddy bear**) a soft toy bear. President Theodore Roosevelt's bear-hunting expeditions occasioned a celebrated comic poem, accompanied by cartoons, in the New York Times of 7 Jan. 1906, concerning the adventures of two bears named 'Teddy B' and 'Teddy G'. These names were transferred to two bears (also known as the 'Roosevelt bears') presented to Bronx Zoo in the same year. Finally, the fame of these bears was turned to advantage by toy dealers, whose toy 'Roosevelt bears', imported from Germany, became an instant fashion in the US. 2 a woman's undergarment resembling camiknickers. [sense 1 from *Teddy*, pet-name of Theodore Roosevelt, d. 1919]

Teddy boy /'tedi/ n. Brit. colloq. 1 a youth, esp. of the 1950s, affecting an Edwardian style of dress and appearance. 2 a young rowdy male. [*Teddy*, pet-form of Edward]

Te Deum /ti:'di:əm, tei:'deɪəm/ 1 a an ancient Latin hymn of praise beginning *Te Deum laudamus* 'We praise thee, O God', sung at matins, or on special occasions as a thanksgiving. 2 the music for this. 2 an expression of thanksgiving or exultation. [L]

tedious /'ti:diəs/ adj. tiresomely long; wearisome. **tediously** adv. **tediousness** n. [ME f. OF *tedius* or LL *tediosus* (as TEDIUM)]

tedium /'ti:diəm/ n. the state of being tedious; boredom. [L *tedium* f. *tardēre* to weary]

tee /ti/ n. = T¹. [phonetic spelling]

tee /ti/ n. & v. —n. 1 Golf a cleared space from which a golf ball is struck at the beginning of play for each hole. 2 a small support of wood or plastic from which a ball is struck at a tee. 2 a mark aimed at in bowls, quoits, curling, etc. —v.tr. (**tees**, **teed**) (often foll. by up) Golf place (a ball) on a tee ready to strike it. **tee off** 1 Golf play a ball from a tee. 2 colloq. start, begin. [earlier (17th-c.) *teaz*, of unkn. orig.; in sense 2 perh. = TE²]

tee-hee /ti:'hi:/ n. & v. (also **tee-hee**) —n. 1 a titter. 2 a restrained or contemptuous laugh. —v.intr. (**tee-hees**, **tee-heed**) titter or laugh in this way. [imit.]

teem /ti:m/ v.intr. 1 be abundant (fish teem in these waters). 2 (foll. by with) be full of or swarming with (teeming with fish; teeming with ideas). [OE *teuman* etc. give birth to f. Gmc, rel. to TEAM]

teem /ti:m/ v.intr. (often foll. by down) (of water etc.) flow copiously; pour (it was teeming with rain). [ME *teien* f. ON *teima* f. *tōmr* (adj.) empty]

teen /ti:n/ adj. & n. —adj. = TEENAGE. —n. = TEENAGER. [abbr. of TEENAGE, TEENAGER]

-teen /ti:n/ suffix forming the names of numerals from 13 to 19. [OE inflected form of TEN]

teenage /'ti:neɪdʒ/ adj. relating to or characteristic of teenagers. **teenaged** adj.

teenager /'ti:n,eɪdʒə(r)/ n. a person from 13 to 19 years of age.

teens /ti:nz/ n.pl. the years of one's age from 13 to 19 (in one's teens).

teensy /'ti:ni:/ adj. (**teensier**, **teensiest**) colloq. = TEENY. **teensy-weensy** = teeny-weeny.

teeny /'ti:ni/ adj. (**teenier**, **teeniest**) colloq. tiny. **teeny-weeny** very tiny. [var. of TINY]

teeny-bopper /'ti:ni,bɒpə(r)/ n. colloq. a young teenager. usu. a girl, who keenly follows the latest fashions in clothes, pop music, etc.

teepee var. of TEEPE.

teeshirt var. of T-SHIRT.

teeter /'ti:tə(r)/ v.intr. 1 totter; stand or move unsteadily. 2 hesitate; be indecisive. **teeter on the brink** (or **edge**) be in imminent danger (of disaster etc.). [var. of dial. titter]

teeth pl. of TOOTH.

teethe /ti:ð/ v.intr. grow or cut teeth, esp. milk teeth. **teething-ring** a small ring for an infant to bite on while teething. **teething troubles** initial difficulties in an enterprise etc., regarded as temporary. **teething n.**

teetotal /ti:'təʊtəl/ adj. advocating or characterized by total abstinence from alcoholic drink. **teetotalism** n. [redupl. of TOTAL]

teetotaler /ti:'təʊtələ(r)/ n. (US **teetotaler**) a person advocating or practising abstinence from alcoholic drink.

teetotum /ti:'təʊtəm/ n. 1 a spinning-top with four sides lettered to determine whether the spinner has won or lost. 2 any top spun with the fingers. [T (the letter on one side) + L *tutum* the whole (stakes), for which T stood]

teff /tef/ n. an African cereal, *Eragrostis tef*. [Amharic *tef*]

TEFL /'tefl/ abbr. teaching of English as a foreign language.

Teflon /'teflən/ n. propr. polytetrafluoroethylene, esp. used as a non-stick coating for kitchen utensils. [*tetra-* + *fluor-* + *-on*]

teg /teg/ n. a sheep in its second year. [ME *tegre* (recorded in place-names), repr. OE (unrecorded) *tegg* ewe]

Tegucigalpa /te'gʊ:si'gælpə/ the capital of Honduras; pop. (1986) 604,600.

tegral /'tegrəl/ adj. 1 of or like tiles. 2 arranged like tiles. **tegrally** adv. [L *tegula* tile f. *tegere* cover]

tegument /'teɡjʊmənt/ n. the natural covering of an animal's body or part of its body. **tegumental** /-ment(ə)l/ adj.

tegumentary /-mentəri/ adj. [L *tegumentum* f. *tegere* cover]

te-hee var. of TEE-HEE.

Tehran /te'ra:n/ the capital of Iran; pop. (1986) 6,042,600.

Teilhard de Chardin /taɪ'ha:rd dəʒa:ʁ'dɛ/, Pierre (1881–1955), French Jesuit philosopher and palaeontologist, best known for his evolutionary theory, blending science and theology, that man is evolving mentally and socially towards a perfect spiritual state.

Tejo see TAGUS.

Te Kanawa /te'kə:nəwə/, Dame Kiri (1944–), New Zealand operatic soprano, who has sung in the world's leading opera houses, especially in works by Mozart, Strauss, and Verdi.

tektite /'tektait/ n. Geol. a small roundish glassy body of unknown origin occurring in various parts of the earth. [Gk *tekktis* f. Gk *tekktos* molten f. *tekē* melt]

Tel. abbr. 1 Telephone. 2 a Telegraph. 3 a Telegraphic.

telaesthesia /'telɪ'si:zi:ə/ n. (US **telesthesia**) Psychol. the supposed perception of distant occurrences or objects otherwise than by the recognized senses. **telaesthetic** /-θetɪk/ adj. [mod.L. formed as TELE- + Gk *aisthēsis* perception]

telamon /'teləmaʊn/ n. (pl. **telamones** /-məʊnɪz/) Archit. a male figure used as a pillar to support an entablature. [L *telamones* f. Gk *telamōnes* pl. of *telamōn*, name of a mythical hero]

Tel Aviv /tel ə'vɪv/ a city on the Mediterranean coast of Israel, founded as a suburb of the port of Jaffa by Russian Jewish immigrants in 1909 and named Tel Aviv a year later; pop. (1987) 319,500 (with Jaffa).

tele- /'telɪ/ comb. form 1 at or to a distance (telekinetic). 2 forming names of instruments for operating over long distances (telescope). 3 television (telecast). 4 done by means of the telephone (telecall). [Gk *tele-* f. *tele* far off; sense 3 f. TELEVISION; sense 4 f. TELEPHONE]

tele-ad /'telɪ,æd/ n. an advertisement placed in a newspaper etc. by telephone.

telecamera /'telɪ,kæmərə, -mərə/ n. 1 a television camera. 2 a photographing camera.

telecast /'telɪ,kɑ:st/ n. & v. —n. a television broadcast. —v.tr. transmit by television. **telecaster** n. [TELE- + BROADCAST]

telecine /'telɪ,sɪni/ n. 1 the broadcasting of cinema film on television. 2 equipment for doing this. [TELE- + CINE]

telecommunication /'telɪ,kə'mju:nɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n/ n. 1 communication over a distance by cable, telegraph, telephone, or broadcasting. 2 (usu. in pl.) the branch of technology concerned with this. [F *télé-* communication (as TELE- + COMMUNICATION)]

teleconference /'telɪ,kɒn'fərəns/ n. a conference with participants in different locations linked by telecommunication devices. **teleconferencing** n.

teledu /'telɪ,dʊ:/ n. a badger, *Mydaus javanensis*, of Java and Sumatra, that secretes a foul-smelling liquid when attacked. [Jav.]

telefacsimile /'telɪfæk'simili/ n. facsimile transmission (see FACSIMILE n. 2).

telefax /'telɪ,fæks/ n. = TELEFACSIMILE. [abbr.]

telemeter /'telɪ,mɪtə(r)/ n. = TELEMETRY.

telegenic /'telɪ'dʒenɪk/ adj. having an appearance or manner that looks pleasing on television. [TELEVISION + -genic in PHOTOGENIC]

telegony /trɪ'legəni/ n. Biol. the supposed influence of a previous sire on the offspring of a dam with other sires. **telegonic** /'telɪ'gɒnɪk/ adj. [TELE- + Gk *gonia* begetting]

telegram /'telɪ,græm/ n. a message sent by telegraph and then usu. delivered in written form. * In UK official use since 1981 only for international messages. [TELE- + -GRAM, after TELEGRAPH]

telegraph /'telɪ,grɑ:f, -græf/ n. & v. —n. 1 a system of or device for transmitting messages or signals to a distance esp. by making and breaking an electrical connection. (See below.) 2 (attrib.) used in this system (telegraph pole, telegraph wire). 3 (in full **telegraph board**) a board displaying scores or other information at a match, race meeting, etc. —v. 1 tr. send a message by telegraph to. 2 tr. send by telegraph. 3 tr. give an advance indication of. 4 intr. make signals (telegraphed to me to come up). **telegraph key** a device for making and breaking the electric circuit of a telegraph system. **telegraph plant** an E. Indian plant, *Desmodium gyrans*, whose leaves have a spontaneous jerking motion. **telegrapher** /'telɪ,grɑ:fə(r), trɪ'grɑ:fə(r)/ n. [F *telegraphe* (as TELE- + GRAPH)]

Electric telegraphy began just before the middle of the 19th c. The many inventors who helped to devise a working system were spurred on by the demands of the newly built railways for some means of conveying messages between signalmen to ensure the safety of trains. Samuel Morse, inventor of the Morse code, made use of the electromagnet and had made his first working model of a telegraph by 1835. The first practical telegraph in England was set up in 1837, linking Euston railway station in London with Camden station a mile away. A few years later, when the railway telegraph helped to bring about the arrest of a murderer, public interest in the invention was assured, and until c.1880, when telephones became more generally available, the telegraph was the standard means of rapid communication within a district. Telegraph wires and cables may be above or below ground or on the sea bed. Optical fibres

and radio waves are also used to carry the signals, and satellites relay them from one part of the globe to another.

telegraphese /'telɪgrə'fi:z/ n. colloq. or joc. an abbreviated style usual in telegrams.

telegraphic /'telɪ'græfɪk/ adj. 1 of or by telegraphs or telegrams. 2 economically worded. **telegraphic address** an abbreviated or other registered address for use in telegrams. **telegraphically** adv.

telegraphist /'tɪlɪgrə'fɪst/ n. a person skilled or employed in telegraphy.

telegraphy /trɪ'legrəfi/ n. the science or practice of using or constructing communication systems for the reproduction of information.

Telegu var. of TELUGU.

telekinesis /'telɪkə'nɪsɪs, -kɪ'nɪsɪs/ n. Psychol. movement of objects at a distance supposedly by paranormal means. **telekinetic** /-nɛtɪk/ adj. [mod.L (as TELE- + Gk *kinēsis* motion f. *kinēō* move)]

Telemachus /trɪ'leməkəs/ Gk legend the son of Ulysses and Penelope.

Telemann /'telɪ,mæn/, Georg Philipp (1681–1767), German composer and organist. His voluminous output included 600 overtures, 44 Passions, 12 complete services, and 40 operas. In his lifetime his reputation far exceeded that of his contemporary, J. S. Bach.

telemark /'telɪ,mɑ:k/ n. & v. Skiing. —n. a swing turn with one ski advanced and the knee bent, used to change direction or stop short. —v.intr. perform this turn. [Telemark in Norway]

telemarketing /'telɪ,mɑ:kɪŋ/ n. the marketing of goods etc. by means of usu. unsolicited telephone calls. **telemarketer** n.

telemessager /'telɪ,mesɪdʒə/ n. a message sent by telephone or telex and delivered in written form. * In UK official use since 1981 for inland messages, replacing telegram.

telemeter /'telɪ,mɪtə(r), trɪ'lemɪtə(r)/ n. & v. —n. an apparatus for recording the readings of an instrument and transmitting them by radio. —v. 1 intr. record readings in this way. 2 tr. transmit (readings etc.) to a distant receiving set or station. **telemetric** /-metrɪk/ adj. **telemetry** /trɪ'lemətri/ n.

teleology /'telɪ'ɒlədʒi, -ti:/ n. (pl. -ies) Philos. 1 the explanation of phenomena by the purpose they serve rather than by postulated causes. 2 Theol. the doctrine of design and purpose in the material world. **teleologic** /-ɒlədʒɪk/ adj. **teleological** /-ɒlədʒɪk(ə)l/ adj. **teleologically** /-ɒlədʒɪkəli/ adv. **teleologism** n. **teleologist** n. [mod.L *teleologia* f. Gk *telos* telos end + -LOGY]

teleost /'telɪ,ɒst/ n. any fish of the subclass Teleostei of bony fish, including eels, plaice, salmon, etc. [Gk *teleo-* complete + *osteon* bone]

telepath /'telɪ,pæθ/ n. a telepathic person. [back-form. f. TELEPATHY]

telepathy /trɪ'lepeði/ n. the supposed communication of thoughts or ideas otherwise than by the known senses. **telepathic** /'telɪ,pæθɪk/ adj. **telepathically** /'telɪ,pæθɪkəli/ adv. **telepathist** n. **telepathize** v.tr. & intr. (also -ise).

telephone /'telɪ,fəʊn/ n. & v. —n. 1 an apparatus for transmitting sound (esp. speech) to a distance by wire or cord or radio, esp. by converting acoustic vibrations to electrical signals. (See below.) 2 a transmitting and receiving instrument used in this. 3 a system of communication using a network of telephones. —v. 1 tr. speak to (a person) by telephone. 2 tr. send (a message) by telephone. 3 intr. make a telephone call. **on the telephone** 1 having a telephone. 2 by use of or using the telephone. **over the telephone** by use of or using the telephone. **telephone book** = telephone directory. **telephone booth** (or **kiosk**) a public booth or enclosure from which telephone calls can be made. **telephone box** Brit. = telephone booth. **telephone call** = CALL n. 4. **telephone directory** a book listing telephone subscribers and numbers in a particular area. **telephone exchange** = EXCHANGE n. 3. **telephone number** a number assigned to a particular telephone and used in making connections to it. **telephone operator** esp. US an operator in a

telephone exchange. **☐☐ telephoner** *n.* **telephonic** /ˈfɒnɪk/ *adj.* **telephonically** /ˈfɒnɪkəlɪ/ *adv.*

The 'Electrical Speaking Telephone' was invented by Alexander Graham Bell and patented in the US in 1875-7. The German experimenter P. Reis had already (in 1861) devised an instrument transmitting sound of constant pitch but did not succeed in reproducing a voice. The three basic essentials of a telephone system are a telephone set to convert sound into electrical signals and back again, a transmission system to carry these signals over a distance, within acceptable limits of distortion and attenuation, and a switching system to connect any two telephone sets. Such connections are now usually made automatically as the caller, by dialling the receiver's number, sends out a series of pulses which actuate the switching system, and are monitored electronically. Methods of transmission of signals are the same as those used for telegraphy (see TELEGRAPH).

telephonist /ˈtɛləfənist/ *n.* Brit. an operator in a telephone exchange or at a switchboard.

telephony /ˈtɛləfəni/ *n.* the use or a system of telephones.

telephoto /ˈtɛləˈfəʊtə/ *n.* (pl. -os) (in full **telephoto lens**) a lens used in telephotography.

telephotographic /ˈtɛləˈfəʊtəˌɡræfɪk/ *adj.* of or for or using telephotography. **☐☐ telephotographically** *adv.*

telephotography /ˈtɛləˈfəʊtəˌɡræfi/ *n.* the photographing of distant objects with a system of lenses giving a large image.

teleport /ˈtɛləˌpɔːt/ *v.tr.* Psychol. move by telekinesis. **☐☐ teleportation** /ˈtɛləˌpɔːtən/ *n.* [TELE- + PORT³]

teleprinter /ˈtɛləˌprɪntə(r)/ *n.* a device for transmitting telegraph messages as they are keyed, and for printing messages received.

teleprompter /ˈtɛləˌprɒmptə(r)/ *n.* a device beside a television or cinema camera that slowly unrolls a speaker's script out of sight of the audience (cf. AUTOCUE).

telerecord /ˈtɛləˌrɛkɔːd/ *v.tr.* record for television broadcasting.

teletext /ˈtɛləˌtɛkst/ *n.* a recorded television broadcast.

telesales /ˈtɛləˌseɪz/ *n.* pl. selling by means of the telephone.

telescope /ˈtɛləˌskəʊp/ *n.* & *v.* —*n.* 1 an optical instrument using lenses or mirrors or both to make distant objects appear nearer and larger. (See below.) 2 = radio telescope. (See separate entry.) —*v.* 1 *tr.* press or drive (sections of a tube, colliding vehicles, etc.) together so that one slides into another like the sections of a folding telescope. 2 *intr.* close or be driven or be capable of closing in this way. 3 *tr.* compress so as to occupy less space or time. [It. *telescopio* or mod.L. *telescopium* (as TELE-SCOPE)]

The optical telescope was probably invented independently many times before Galileo turned it on the heavens in 1609; the claim that it was invented in Holland by Hans Lippershey, a Dutch lens-maker (early 17th c.), is false. Its development not only advanced scientific knowledge but brought consequences for religious and philosophical thought (see COPERNICUS). Subsequent improvements of its design were made by Kepler, Galileo, Huygens, and Newton. Classically made from a collection of lenses mounted in a tube, or with a concave mirror and lens system, modern astronomical telescopes built on similar principles but from different materials are also used to observe radio waves and infrared radiation. Higher energy radiation may also be measured from telescopes carried beyond the atmosphere by artificial satellites. The largest optical telescope is in Crimea and has a mirror 6 metres in diameter.

telescopic /ˈtɛləˌskɒpɪk/ *adj.* 1 *a* of, relating to, or made with a telescope (telescopic observations). *b* visible only through a telescope (telescopic stars). 2 (esp. of a lens) able to focus on and magnify distant objects. 3 consisting of sections that telescope. *c* **telescopic sight** a telescope used for sighting on a rifle etc. **☐☐ telescopically** *adv.*

teletext /ˈtɛləˌtɛkst/ *n.* software transmitted or broadcast to receiving terminals.

telesthesia US var. of TELAESTHESIA.

Teletex /ˈtɛləˌtɛks/ *n.* *prop.* an electronic text transmission system.

teletext /ˈtɛləˌtɛkst/ *n.* a news and information service, in the form of text and graphics, from a computer source transmitted to televisions with appropriate receivers (cf. CRIEFAX, ORACLE).

telethon /ˈtɛləˌθɒn/ *n.* esp. US an exceptionally long television programme, esp. to raise money for a charity. [TELE- + -thon in MARATHON]

Teletype /ˈtɛləˌtaɪp/ *n.* & *v.* —*n.* *prop.* a kind of teleprinter. —*v.* (teletype) 1 *intr.* operate a teleprinter. 2 *tr.* send by means of a teleprinter.

teletypewriter /ˈtɛləˌtaɪpˌraɪtə(r)/ *n.* esp. US = TELEPRINTER.

televier /ˈtɛləˌvɪə(r)/ *v.tr.* a person who watches television. **☐☐ televising** *adj.*

televise /ˈtɛləˌvaɪz/ *v.tr.* transmit by television. **☐☐ televisable** *adj.* [back-form. f. TELEVISION]

television /ˈtɛləˌvɪʒən, -ˌvɪʒ(ə)n/ *n.* 1 a system for reproducing on a screen visual images transmitted (usu. with sound) by radio signals. (See below and CATHODE-RAY TUBE). 2 (in full **television set**) a device with a screen for receiving these signals. 3 television broadcasting generally.

When electric telegraphy came into use in the mid-19th c. inventors began to think of transmitting pictures by electric wire. The broad principle is that of cinematography, reproduction of a series of successive images which the human brain registers as a continuous picture because of the persistence of vision. Variations of light and shade are converted by a television camera into variations of electric current which can then be transmitted by radio or cable and picked up by a receiver to be changed back into variations of light and shade on the screen. For colour television light from the scene is split by the camera into its constituent colours and reconstituted from these by the television receiver. Television was first demonstrated by J. L. Baird in 1926.

televsual /ˈtɛləˌvɪʒ(ə)n, -ˌvɪʒ(ə)n/ *adj.* relating to or suitable for television. **☐☐ televisually** *adv.*

telex /ˈtɛləks/ *n.* & *v.* (also **Telex**) —*n.* an international system of telegraphy with printed messages transmitted and received by teleprinters using the public telecommunications network. A telex service opened in London in 1932. —*v.tr.* send or communicate with by telex. [TELEPRINTER + EXCHANGE]

Telford /ˈtɛlfɔːd/ Thomas (1757-1834), called by Southey the 'Colossus of Roads', the greatest road-builder, greatest bridge-builder, and greatest canal-builder, son of a Scottish shepherd. He was responsible for hundreds of miles of new roads in the Scottish Highlands and for the London-Holyhead road, the main route to Ireland, of which the most notable feature is the suspension bridge crossing the Menai Strait, opened in 1826. His canals include the Caledonian Canal across Scotland and the Gotha Canal across Sweden, and he was also responsible for a number of dock and harbour works. It is fitting that such a great civil engineer should have become the first president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the first such engineering institution.

Tell /tɛl/, William. A legendary hero of the liberation of Switzerland from Austrian oppression, who was required to hit with an arrow an apple placed on the head of his son; this he successfully did. The events are placed in the 14th c. but there is no evidence for a historical person of this name. Similar legends of a marksman shooting at an object placed on the head of a man or child are of widespread occurrence.

tell /tɛl/ *v.* (past and past part. **told** /təʊld/) 1 *tr.* relate or narrate in speech or writing; give an account of (tell me a story). 2 *tr.* make known; express in words; divulge (tell me your name; tell me what you want). 3 *tr.* reveal or signify to (a person) (your face tells me everything). 4 *tr.* a utter (don't tell lies). 5 *tr.* warn (I told you so). 5 *intr.* *a* (often foll. by *of*, *about*) divulge information or a description; reveal a secret (I told of the plan; promise you won't tell). *b* (foll. by *on*) colloq. inform against (a person). 6 *tr.* (foll. by *to* + *inf.*) give (a person) a direction or order (tell them to wait; do as you are told). 7 *tr.* assure (it's true, I tell you). 8 *tr.* explain in writing; instruct (this book tells you how to cook). 9 *tr.* decide, determine, distinguish (cannot tell which button to press; how do you tell one from the other?). 10 *intr.* *a* (often foll. by *on*) produce a noticeable effect

(every disappointment tells; the strain was beginning to tell on me). *b* reveal the truth (time will tell). *c* have an influence (the evidence tells against you). 11 *tr.* (often *absol.*) count (votes) at a meeting, election, etc. *c* as far as one can tell judging from the available information. **tell apart** distinguish between (usu. with *neg.* or *interrog.* could not tell them apart). **tell me another** colloq. an expression of incredulity. **tell off** 1 colloq. reprimand, scold. 2 count off or detach for duty. **tell a tale** (or its own tale) be significant or revealing. **tell tales** report a discreditable fact about another. **tell that to the marines** see MARINE. **tell the time** determine the time from the face of a clock or watch. **there is no telling** it is impossible to know (there's no telling what may happen). **you're telling me** colloq. I agree wholeheartedly. **☐☐ tellable** *adj.* [OE *tellan* f. Gmc. *rell* to TALE]

tell² /tɛl/ *n.* Archaeol. an artificial mound in the Middle East etc. formed by the accumulated remains of ancient settlements. [Arab. *tall* hillock]

teller /ˈtɛlə(r)/ *n.* 1 a person employed to receive and pay out money in a bank etc. 2 a person who counts (votes). 3 a person who tells esp. stories (a teller of tales). **☐☐ tellership** *n.*

telling /ˈtɛlɪŋ/ *adj.* 1 having a marked effect; striking. 2 significant. **☐☐ tellingly** *adv.*

telling-off /ˈtɛlɪŋˈɒf/ *n.* (pl. **tellings-off**) colloq. a reproof or reprimand.

tell-tale /ˈtɛltel/ *n.* 1 a person who reveals (esp. discreditable) information about another's private affairs or behaviour. 2 (attrib.) that reveals or betrays (a tell-tale smile). 3 a device for automatic monitoring or registering of a process etc. 4 a metal sheet extending across the front wall of a squash court, above which the ball must strike the wall.

tellurian /ˈtɛljʊəriən/ *adj.* & *n.* —*adj.* of or inhabiting the Earth. —*n.* an inhabitant of the Earth. [L *tellus* -uris earth]

telluric /ˈtɛljʊəriˌk/ *adj.* 1 of the Earth as a planet. 2 of the soil. 3 Chem. of tellurium, esp. in its higher valency. **☐☐ tellurate** /ˈrəʊt/ *n.* [L *tellus* -uris earth; sense 3 f. TELLURIUM]

tellurium /ˈtɛljʊəriəm/ *n.* Chem. a rare brittle lustrous silver-white element, chemically related to sulphur and selenium. First discovered in 1782, tellurium occasionally occurs uncombined in nature but more often in ores with metals. The element has two allotropic forms: a silvery crystalline substance and an amorphous powder. It is used as a catalyst, as a colouring agent, and in some electrical devices and alloys. 1 *Symb.* Te; atomic number 52. **☐☐ telluride** /ˈtɛljʊəriˌd/ *n.* **tellurite** /ˈtɛljʊəriˌt/ *n.* **tellurous** *adj.* [L *tellus* -uris earth, prob. named in contrast to uranium]

telly /ˈtɛli/ *n.* (pl. -ies) esp. Brit. colloq. 1 television. 2 a television set. [abbr.]

telpher /ˈtɛlfə(r)/ *n.* a system for transporting goods etc. by electrically driven trucks or cable-cars. **☐☐ telpherage** *n.* [TELE- + -PHORE]

telson /ˈtɛls(ə)n/ *n.* the last segment in the abdomen of Crustacea etc. [Gk. = limit]

Teletar /ˈtɛləstə(r)/ the first of the active communications satellites (i.e. both receiving and retransmitting signals, not merely reflecting signals from their surface). It was launched by the US in 1962 and used in the transmission of television broadcasting and telephone communication.

Telugu /ˈtɛləɡuː/ *n.* (also **Telegu**) (pl. same or **Telegus**) 1 a member of a Dravidian people in SE India. 2 their language, the most widespread of the Dravidian languages in India, spoken by about 45 million people mainly in Andhra Pradesh. [Telugu]

temerarious /ˈtɛməˌreəriəs/ *adj.* literary reckless, rash. [L *temerarius* f. *temere* rashly]

temerity /ˈtɛmərɪti/ *n.* 1 rashness. 2 audacity, impudence. [L *temeritas* f. *temere* rashly]

temp /ˈtɛmp/ *n.* & *v.* colloq. —*n.* a temporary employee, esp. a secretary. —*v.intr.* work as a temp. [abbr.]

temp.¹ /ˈtɛmp/ *abbr.* temperature.

temp.² /ˈtɛmp/ *abbr.* in the time of (temp. Henry I). [L *tempore* ablat. of *tempus* time]

temper /ˈtɛmpə(r)/ *n.* & *v.* —*n.* 1 habitual or temporary disposition of mind esp. as regards composure (a person of a placid

temper). 2 irritation or anger (in a fit of temper). 3 a tendency to have fits of anger (have a temper). 4 composure or calmness (keep one's temper; lose one's temper). 5 the condition of metal as regards hardness and elasticity. —*v.tr.* 1 bring (metal or clay) to a proper hardness or consistency. 2 (foll. by *with*) moderate or mitigate (temper justice with mercy). 3 tune or modulate (a piano etc.) so as to distance intervals correctly. *c* in a bad temper angry, peevish. in a good temper in an amiable mood; out of temper angry, peevish. **show temper** be petulant. **☐☐ temperable** *adj.* **temperative** /-stɪv/ *adj.* **tempered** *adj.* **temperedly** *adv.* **temperer** *n.* [OE *temperian* (v.) f. L *temperare* mingle; infl. by OF *temperer*, *temper*]

tempera /ˈtɛmpərə/ *n.* a method of painting using an emulsion e.g. of pigment with egg, esp. in fine art on canvas. It was used in Europe from the 12th or early 13th c. until the 15th c., when it began to give way to oil painting. [It.; cf. DISTEMPER¹]

temperament /ˈtɛmpərəmənt/ *n.* 1 a person's distinct nature and character, esp. as determined by physical constitution and permanently affecting behaviour (a nervous temperament; the artistic temperament). 2 a creative or spirited personality (was full of temperament). 3 *a* an adjustment of intervals in tuning a piano etc. so as to fit the scale for use in all keys. *b* (equal temperament) an adjustment in which the 12 semitones are at equal intervals. [ME f. L *temperamentum* (as TEMPER)]

temperamental /ˈtɛmpərəˌment(ə)l/ *adj.* 1 of or having temperament. 2 *a* (of a person) liable to erratic or moody behaviour. *b* (of a thing, e.g. a machine) working unpredictably; unreliable. **☐☐ temperamentally** *adv.*

temperance /ˈtɛmpərəns/ *n.* 1 moderation or self-restraint esp. in eating and drinking. 2 *a* total or partial abstinence from alcoholic drink. *b* (attrib.) advocating or concerned with abstinence. [ME f. AF *temperance* f. L *temperantia* (as TEMPER)]

temperate /ˈtɛmpərət/ *adj.* 1 avoiding excess; self-restrained. 2 moderate. 3 (of a region or climate) characterized by mild temperatures. 4 abstemious. *c* **temperate zone** the belt of the earth between the frigid and the torrid zones. **☐☐ temperately** *adv.* **temperateness** *n.* [ME f. L *temperatus* past part. of *temperare*; see TEMPER]

temperature /ˈtɛmpərɪtə(r)/ *n.* 1 the degree or intensity of heat of a body in relation to others, esp. as shown by a thermometer or perceived by touch etc. 2 *Med.* the degree of internal heat of the body. 3 colloq. a body temperature above the normal (have a temperature). 4 the degree of excitement in a discussion etc. *c* **take a person's temperature** ascertain a person's body temperature, esp. as a diagnostic aid. **temperature-humidity index** a quantity giving the measure of discomfort due to the combined effects of the temperature and humidity of the air. [F *température* or L *temperatura* (as TEMPER)]

-tempered /ˈtɛmpəd/ *comb. form* having a specified temper or disposition (bad-tempered; hot-tempered). **☐☐ -temperedly** *adv.* **-temperedness** *n.*

Tempest /ˈtɛmpɪst/, Dame Marie (1864-1942), English actress, real name Mary Susan Etherington. Though trained as a singer she made her name in comedy, becoming noted for her playing of charming elegant middle-aged women.

tempest /ˈtɛmpɪst/ *n.* 1 a violent windy storm. 2 violent agitation or tumult. [ME f. OF *tempest(e)* ult. f. L *tempestas* season, storm, f. *tempus* time]

tempestuous /ˈtɛmpɪstʃʊəs/ *adj.* 1 stormy. 2 (of a person, emotion, etc.) turbulent, violent, passionate. **☐☐ tempestuously** *adv.* **tempestuousness** *n.* [LL *tempestuosus* (as TEMPEST)]

tempi *pl.* of TEMPO.

Templar /ˈtɛmplə(r)/ *n.* 1 a lawyer or law student with chambers in the Temple, London. 2 (in full **Knight Templar**) hist. a member of the Knights Templars (see entry). [ME f. AF *templier*, OF *templier*, med.L. *templarius* (as TEMPLE¹)]

template /ˈtɛmplat, -plɛrt/ *n.* (also **templet**) 1 *a* a pattern or gauge, usu. a piece of thin board or metal plate, used as a guide in cutting or drilling metal, stone, wood, etc. *b* a flat card or plastic pattern esp. for cutting cloth for patchwork etc. 2 a timber or plate used to distribute the weight in a wall or under

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A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE 1-1791

fertilizer. Composition: calcium carbonate. Formula: CaCO_3 . Crystal structure: hexagonal (rhombohedral). — **calcitic** ('kæl'itik) *adj.*

calcitonin ('kæli'toʊnɪn) *n.* a hormone secreted by the thyroid that inhibits the release of calcium from the skeleton and prevents a build-up of calcium in the blood. Also called: **thyrocalcitonin**. Compare **parathyroid hormone**. [C20: from CALCI + TONIC + -IN]

calcium ('kælsɪəm) *n.* a malleable silvery-white metallic element of the alkaline earth group; the fifth most abundant element in the earth's crust (3.6 per cent), occurring esp. as forms of calcium carbonate. It is an essential constituent of bones and teeth and is used as a deoxidizer in steel. Symbol: Ca ; atomic no.: 20; atomic wt.: 40.08; valency: 2; relative density: 1.55; melting pt.: 842-8°C; boiling pt.: 1487°C. [C19: from New Latin, from Latin *calx* lime]

calcium antagonist or blocker *n.* any drug that prevents the influx of calcium ions into cardiac and smooth muscle: used to treat high blood pressure and angina.

calcium carbide *n.* a grey salt of calcium used in the production of acetylene (by its reaction with water) and calcium cyanamide. Formula: CaC_2 . Sometimes shortened to **carbide**.

calcium carbonate *n.* a white crystalline salt occurring in limestone, chalk, marble, calcite, coral, and pearl: used in the production of lime and cement. Formula: CaCO_3 .

calcium chloride *n.* a white deliquescent salt occurring naturally in seawater and used in the de-icing of roads and as a drying agent. Formula: CaCl_2 .

calcium cyanamide *n.* a white crystalline compound formed by heating calcium carbide with nitrogen. It is important in the fixation of nitrogen and can be hydrolysed to ammonia or used as a fertilizer. Formula: CaCN_2 .

calcium hydroxide *n.* a white crystalline slightly soluble alkali with many uses, esp. in cement, water softening, and the neutralization of acid soils. Formula: Ca(OH)_2 . Also called: **lime**, **slaked lime**, **hydrated lime**, **calcium hydrate**, **caustic lime**, **lime hydrate**.

calcium light *n.* another name for **limelight**.

calcium oxide *n.* a white crystalline base used in the production of calcium hydroxide and bleaching powder and in the manufacture of glass, paper, and steel. Formula: CaO . Also called: **lime**, **quicklime**, **calc**, **burnt lime**, **calcined lime**, **fluxing lime**.

calcium phosphate *n.* 1. the insoluble nonacid calcium salt of orthophosphoric acid (phosphoric(V) acid): it occurs in bones and is the main constituent of bone ash. Formula: $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$. 2. any calcium salt of a phosphoric acid. Calcium phosphates are found in many rocks and used esp. in fertilizers.

calcisinter ('kælk,sɪntə) *n.* another name for **travertine**. [C19: from German *Kalksinter*, from *Kalk* lime + *sinter* dross; see **CHALK**, **SINTER**]

calcspar ('kælk,spɑː) *n.* another name for **calcite**. [C19: partial translation of Swedish *kalkspat*, from *kalk* lime (ultimately from Latin *calx*) + *spat* spar]

calc-tufa ('kælk,tufa) or **calc-tuff** ('kælk,tʌf) *n.* another name for **tufa**.

calculable ('kælkjʊləbəl) *adj.* 1. that may be computed or estimated. 2. predictable; dependable. — **calcula'bility** *n.* — **calculably** *adv.*

calculate ('kælkjʊ,leɪt) *vb.* 1. to solve (one or more problems) by a mathematical procedure; compute. 2. (tr.; may take a clause as object) to determine beforehand by judgment, reasoning, etc.; estimate. 3. (tr.; usually passive) to design specifically; aim: the car was calculated to appeal to women. 4. (intr.; foll. by *on* or *upon*) to depend; rely. 5. (tr.; may take a clause as object) U.S. dialect. a. to suppose; think. b. to intend (to do something). [C18: from Late Latin *calculare*, from *calculus* pebble used as a counter; see **CALCULUS** — **calculative** ('kælkjʊlətɪv) *adj.*

calculated ('kælkjʊ,leɪtɪd) *adj.* (usually *prenominal*) 1. undertaken after considering the likelihood of success or failure: a calculated risk. 2. deliberately planned; premeditated: a calculated insult.

calculating ('kælkjʊ,leɪtɪŋ) *adj.* 1. selfishly scheming. 2. shrewd; cautious. — **calculat'ingly** *adv.*

calculation ('kælkjʊ,leɪʃən) *n.* 1. the act, process, or result of calculating. 2. an estimation of probability; forecast. 3. careful planning or forethought, esp. for selfish motives.

calculator ('kælkjʊ,leɪtə) *n.* 1. a device for performing mathematical calculations, esp. an electronic device that can be held in the hand. 2. a person or thing that calculates. 3. a set of tables used as an aid to calculations.

calculus ('kælkjʊləs) *adj.* *Pathol.* of or suffering from a calculus.

calculus ('kælkjʊləs) *n.* *pl.* -luses. 1. a branch of mathematics, developed independently by Newton and Leibnitz. Both differential calculus and integral calculus are concerned with the effect on a function of an infinitesimal change in the independent variable as it tends to zero. 2. any mathematical system of calculation involving the use of symbols. 3. Logic, an uninterpreted formal system. Compare **formal language** (sense 2). 4. *pl.* -li (-lai). *Pathol.* a stonelike concretion of minerals and salts found in ducts or hollow organs of the body. [C17: from Latin, pebble, stone used in reckoning, from *calx* small stone, counter]

calculus of variations *n.* a branch of calculus concerned with maxima and minima of definite integrals.

Calcutta ('kælkʌtə) *n.* a port in E India, capital of West Bengal state, on the Hooghly River: former capital of the country (1833-1912); major commercial and industrial centre; three universities. Pop.: 3 305 006 (1981).

caldarium ('kælk'deəriəm) *n.* *pl.* -daria (-'deəriə). (in ancient Rome) a room for taking hot baths. [C18: from Latin, from *calidus* warm, from *calere* to be warm]

Calder ('kɒldə) *n.* Alexander. 1898-1976, U.S. sculptor, who originated mobiles and stabiles (moving or static abstract sculptures, generally suspended from wire).

caldera ('kælk'deərə, 'kɒldərə) *n.* a large basin-shaped crater at the top of a volcano, formed by the collapse or explosion of the cone but

not by glacial erosion. See **cirque**. [C19: from Spanish *Caldera* (literally: CAULDRON), name of a crater in the Canary Islands]

Calderon de la Barca (Spanish *kalde'ron de la 'barka*) *n.* Pedro ('peðro). 1600-81, Spanish dramatist, whose best-known work is *La Vida es Sueño*. He also wrote *autos sacramentales*, outdoor plays for the feast of Corpus Christi, 76 of which survive.

caldron ('kɒldrən) *n.* a variant spelling of **cauldron**.

Caldwell ('kɒldwel, -wəl) *n.* Erskine ('ɜːskɪn). 1903-87, U.S. novelist whose works include *Tobacco Road* (1933).

caleche ('kælɪtʃ) *n.* a variant of **calash**.

Caledonia ('kælɪ'doʊniə) *n.* the Roman name for Scotland.

Caledonian ('kælɪ'doʊniən) *adj.* 1. of or relating to Scotland. 2. of or denoting a period of mountain building in NW Europe in the Palaeozoic era. — *n.* 3. Literary a native or inhabitant of Scotland.

Caledonian Canal *n.* a canal in N Scotland, linking the Atlantic with the North Sea through the Great Glen: built 1803-47; now little used.

calefacient ('kælɪ'feɪʃənt) *adj.* 1. causing warmth. — *n.* 2. Med. an agent that warms, such as a mustard plaster. [C17: from Latin *calefaciens*, from *calefacere* to heat] — **calefaction** ('kælɪ'fækʃən) *n.*

calefactory ('kælɪ'fæktəri, -trɪ) *adj.* 1. giving warmth. — *n.* *pl.* -ries. 2. a heated sitting room in a monastery. [C16: from Latin *calefactorius*, from *calefacere* made warm; see **CALEFACIENT**]

calendar ('kælɪndə) *n.* 1. a system for determining the beginning, length, and order of years and their divisions. See also **Gregorian calendar**, **Jewish calendar**, **Julian calendar**, **Revolutionary calendar**, **Roman calendar**. 2. a table showing any such arrangement, esp. as applied to one or more successive years. 3. a list, register, or schedule of social events, pending court cases, appointments, etc. — *vb.* 4. (tr.) to enter in a calendar; schedule; register. [C13: via Norman French from Medieval Latin *kalendarius* account book, from *Kalendae* the CALENS, when interest on debts became due] — **calendrical** ('kælɪ'ndrɪkəl) or **calendric** *adj.*

calendar day *n.* See **day** (sense 1).

calendar month *n.* See **month** (sense 1).

calendar year *n.* See **year** (sense 1).

calender ('kælɪndə) *n.* 1. a machine in which paper or cloth is glazed or smoothed by passing between rollers. — *vb.* 2. (tr.) to subject (material) to such a process. [C17: from French *calandre*, of unknown origin]

calender ('kælɪndə) *n.* a member of a mendicant order of dervishes in Turkey, Iran, and India. [from Persian *kalandar*]

calends or kalends ('kælɪndz) *pl.* *n.* the first day of each month in the ancient Roman calendar. [C14: from Latin *kalendae*; related to Latin *calare* to proclaim]

calendula ('kælɪndjʊlə) *n.* 1. any Eurasian plant of the genus *Calendula*, esp. the pot marigold, having orange-and-yellow rayed flowers: family *Compositae* (Composites). 2. the dried flowers of the pot marigold, formerly used medicinally and for seasoning. [C19: from Medieval Latin, from Latin *calendulae* CALENS; perhaps from its supposed efficacy in curing menstrual disorders]

calenture ('kæln,tʃʊə) *n.* a mild fever of tropical climates, similar in its symptoms to sunstroke. [C16: from Spanish *calentura* fever, ultimately from Latin *calere* to be warm]

calf ('kɔːf) *n.* *pl.* calves. 1. the young of cattle, esp. domestic cattle. 2. the young of certain other mammals, such as the buffalo, elephant, giraffe, and whale. 3. a large piece of ice detached from an iceberg, etc. 4. kill the fatted calf, to celebrate lavishly, esp. as a welcome. 5. another name for **calfskin**. [Old English *calif*; related to Old Norse *kálfr*, Gothic *kálbo*, Old High German *kalf*]

calf ('kɔːf) *n.* *pl.* calves. the thick fleshy part of the back of the leg between the ankle and the knee. [C14: from Old Norse *kalf*]

calf love *n.* temporary infatuation or love of an adolescent for a member of the opposite sex. Also called: **puppy love**.

calfs-foot jelly *n.* a jelly made from the stock of boiled calves' feet and flavourings, formerly often served to invalids.

calfskin ('kɔːf,skɪn) *n.* 1. the skin or hide of a calf. 2. Also called: **calf**. a fine leather made from this skin. b. (as modifier): **calfskin boots**.

Calgary ('kælgəri) *n.* a city in Canada, in S Alberta: centre of a large agricultural region; oilfields. Pop.: 636 104 (1986).

Calgon ('kælgən) *n.* Trademark. a chemical compound, sodium hexametaphosphate, with water-softening properties, used in detergents.

Call (Spanish 'kali) *n.* a city in SW Colombia: commercial centre in a rich agricultural region. Pop.: 1 397 433 (1985).

Caliban ('kæli,bæn) *n.* a brutish or brutalized man. [C19: after a character in Shakespeare's *The Tempest* (1610)]

calibrate ('kæli,breɪt) *vb.* (tr.) 1. to measure the calibre of (a gun, mortar, etc.). 2. to mark (the scale of a measuring instrument) so that readings can be made in appropriate units. 3. to determine the accuracy of (a measuring instrument, etc.). 4. to determine or check the range and accuracy of (a piece of artillery). — **cal'ibration** *n.* — **cal'ibrator** or **cal'ibrater** *n.*

calibre or U.S. caliber ('kæli,bə) *n.* 1. the diameter of a cylindrical body, esp. the internal diameter of a tube or the bore of a firearm. 2. the diameter of a shell or bullet. 3. ability, distinction: a musician of high calibre. 4. personal character: a man of high calibre. [C16: from Old French, from Italian *calibro*, from Arabic *qalīb* shoe-maker's last, mould] — **calibred** or U.S. **calibered** *adj.*

calices ('kæli,sɪz) *n.* the plural of **calyx**.

caliche ('kæli,tʃɪ) *n.* 1. a bed of sand or clay in arid regions that contains Chile saltpetre, sodium chloride, and other soluble minerals. 2. a surface layer of soil encrusted with calcium carbonate, occurring in arid regions. [C20: from American Spanish, from Latin *calix* lime]

calicle ('kæli,kəl) *n.* a variant spelling of **calycle**. — **calicular** ('kæli'kjʊlə) *adj.*

calico ('kæli,kəʊ) *n.* *pl.* -coes or -cos. 1. a white or unbleached

cotton fabric with no printed design. 2. Chiefly U.S. a coarse printed cotton fabric. 3. (modifier) made of calico. [C16: based on *Calicut*, town in India]

calico bush *n.* another name for **mountain laurel**.

Calicut ('kæli,kat) *n.* the former name for **Kozhikode**.

calif ('keɪlɪf, 'kæli-) *n.* a variant spelling of **caliph**.

Calif. *abbrev.* for **California**.

califate ('keɪlɪ'feɪt, -fɪt, 'kæli-) *n.* a variant spelling of **caliphate**.

califont ('kæli'fɒnt) *n.* N.Z. a gas water heater. [from a trade name]

California ('kæli'fɒniə) *n.* 1. a state on the W coast of the U.S.: the third largest state in area and the largest in population; consists of a narrow, warm coastal plain rising to the Coast Range, deserts in the south, the fertile central valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, and the mountains of the Sierra Nevada in the east; major industries include the growing of citrus fruits and grapes, fishing, oil production, electronics, and films. Capital: Sacramento. Pop.: 27 662 900 (1987 est.). Area: 411 015 sq. km (158 693 sq. miles). Abbrevs.: **Cal.**, **Calif.** or (with zip code) **CA**. 2. Gulf of the Pacific Ocean, between Sonora and Lower California. — **Cal'ifornian** *adj.* *n.*

California poppy *n.* a papaveraceous plant, *Eschscholtzia californica*, of the Pacific coast of North America, having yellow or orange flowers and finely divided bluish-green leaves.

californium ('kæli'fɒniəm) *n.* a metallic transuranic element artificially produced from curium. Symbol: Cf ; atomic no.: 98; half-life of most stable isotope, ^{251}Cf : 800 years (approx.). [C20: New Latin; discovered at the University of California]

caliginous ('kɒ'lɪdʒɪnəs) *adj.* Archaic. dark; dim. [C16: from Latin *caliginosus*, from *caligo* darkness] — **caliginosity** ('kæli'dʒɪ'nɒsɪtɪ) *n.*

Caligula ('kæli'gʊlə) *n.* original name **Gaius Caesar**, son of Germanicus. 12-41 A.D. Roman emperor (37-41), noted for his cruelty and tyranny; assassinated.

Calimere ('kæli'mɪə) *n.* Point, a cape on the SE coast of India, on the Palk Strait.

calipash or **calipash** ('kæli,pæʃ) *n.* the greenish glutinous edible part of the turtle found next to the upper shell, considered a delicacy. [C17: perhaps changed from Spanish *carapacho* CARAPACE]

calipes ('kæli,pɪ) *n.* the yellow glutinous edible part of the turtle found next to the lower shell, considered a delicacy. [C17: perhaps a variant of **CALIPASH**]

caliper ('kæli,pə) *n.* the usual U.S. spelling of **caliper**.

caliph, calif, kalif, or khalif ('keɪlɪf, 'kæli-) *n.* Islam. the title of the successors of Mohammed as rulers of the Islamic world, later assumed by the Sultans of Turkey. [C14: from Old French, from Arabic *khalīfa* successor]

calisaya ('kæli'seɪə) *n.* the bark of any of several tropical trees of the rubiaceous genus *Cinchona*, esp. *C. calisaya*, from which quinine is extracted. Also called: **calisaya bark**, **yellowbark**, **cinchona**. [C19: from Spanish, from the name of a Bolivian Indian who taught the uses of quinine to the Spanish]

calisthenics ('kæli'sθenɪks) *n.* a variant spelling (esp. U.S.) of **calisthenics**. — **calis'thenic** *adj.*

calix ('keɪlɪks, 'kæli-) *n.* *pl.* calices ('kæli,sɪz). a cup; chalice. [C18: from Latin: CHALICE]

calk ('kælk) *vb.* a variant spelling of **caulk**.

calk ('kælk) or **calkin** ('kælkɪn, 'kæli-) *n.* 1. a metal projection on a horse's shoe to prevent slipping. 2. Chiefly U.S. and Canadian. a set of spikes or a spiked plate attached to the sole of a boot, esp. by loggers, to prevent slipping. — *vb.* (tr.) 3. to provide with calks. 4. to wound with a calk. [C17: from Latin *calx* heel]

calk ('kælk) *vb.* (tr.) to transfer (a design) by tracing it with a blunt point from one sheet backed with loosely fixed colouring matter onto another placed underneath. [C17: from French *calquer* to trace; see **CALQUE**]

call ('kɔːl) *vb.* 1. (often foll. by *out*) to speak or utter (words, sounds, etc.) loudly so as to attract attention: he called out her name. 2. (tr.) to ask or order to come: to call a policeman. 3. (intr.; sometimes foll. by *on*) to make a visit (to): she called on him. 4. (often foll. by *up*) to telephone (a person): he called back at nine. 5. (tr.) to summon to a specific office, profession, etc.: he was called to the ministry. 6. (of animals or birds) to utter a characteristic sound or cry: 7. (tr.) to summon (a bird or animal) by imitating its cry. 8. (tr.) to name or style: they called the dog Rover. 9. (tr.) to designate: they called him a coward. 10. (tr.) Brit. dialect. to speak ill of or scold. 11. (tr.) to regard in a specific way: I call it a foolish waste of time. 12. (tr.) to attract (attention). 13. (tr.) to read (a list, register, etc.) aloud to check for omissions or absences. 14. (when *tr.*, usually foll. by *for*) to give an order (for): to call a strike. 15. (intr.) to try to predict the result of tossing a coin. 16. (tr.) to awaken: I was called early this morning. 17. (tr.) to cause to assemble: to call a meeting. 18. (tr.) Sport. (of an umpire, referee, etc.) to pass judgment upon (a shot, player, etc.) with a call. 19. (tr.) Austral. and N.Z. to broadcast a commentary on (a horse race or other sporting event). 20. (tr.) to demand repayment of (a loan, redeemable bond, security, etc.). 21. (tr.; often foll. by *up*) Company accounting. to demand payment of (a portion of a share issue not yet paid by subscribers). 22. (tr.) Brit. to award (a student at an Inn of Court) the degree of barrister (esp. in the phrase *call to the bar*). 23. (tr.) Computer technol. to transfer control to (a named subprogram). 24. (tr.) Poker. to demand that (a player) expose his hand, after equaling his bet. 25. (intr.) Bridge. to make a bid. 26. (in square-dancing) to call out (instructions) to the dancers. 27. Billiards. to ask (a player) to say what kind of shot he will play or (of a player) to name his shot. 28. (intr.; foll. by *for*) a. to require: this problem calls for study. b. to come to go (for) in order to fetch: I will call for my book later. 29. (intr.; foll. by *on* or *upon*) to make an appeal or request (to): they called upon him to reply. 30. call into being, to create. 31. call into play, to begin to operate. 32.

call in or into question. See **question** (sense 12). 33. call it a day, to stop work or other activity. 34. call to mind, to remember or cause to be remembered. — *n.* 35. a cry or shout. 36. the characteristic cry of a bird or animal. 37. a device, such as a whistle, intended to imitate the cry of a bird or animal. 38. a summons or invitation. 39. a summons or signal sounded on a horn, bugle, etc. 40. Hunting. any of several notes or patterns of notes, blown on a hunting horn as a signal. 41. Hunting. a. an imitation of the characteristic cry of a wild animal or bird to lure it to the hunter. b. an instrument for producing such an imitation. 42. a short visit: the doctor made six calls this morning. 43. an inner urge to some task or profession; vocation. 44. allure or fascination, esp. of a place: the call of the forest. 45. Brit. the summons to the bar of a student member of an Inn of Court. 46. need, demand, or occasion: there is no call to shout; we don't get much call for stockings these days. 47. demand or claim (esp. in the phrase *the call of duty*). 48. Theatre. a notice to actors informing them of times of rehearsals. 49. (in square dancing) an instruction to execute new figures. 50. a conversation or a request for a connection by telephone. 51. Commerce. a. a demand for repayment of a loan, b. (as modifier): call money. 52. Finance. a. a demand for redeemable bonds or shares to be presented for repayment. b. a demand for an instalment payment on the issue price of bonds or shares. 53. Billiards. a demand to an opponent to say what kind of shot he will play. 54. Poker. a demand for a hand or hands to be exposed. 55. Bridge. a bid, or a player's turn to bid. 56. Sport. a decision of an umpire or referee regarding a shot, pitch, etc. 57. Austral. a broadcast commentary on a horse race or other sporting event. 58. Also called: **call option**. Stock Exchange. an option to buy a stated amount of securities at a specified price during a specified period. Compare **put** (sense 20). 59. See **roll call**. 60. call for margin. Stock Exchange. a demand made by a stockbroker for partial payment of a client's debt due to decreasing value of the collateral. 61. call of nature. See **nature** (sense 15). 62. on call, a. (of a loan, etc.) repayable on demand. b. (of a doctor, etc.) available when summoned; on duty. 63. within call, within range, accessible. — See also **call down**, **call forth**, **call in**, **call off**, **call out**, **call up**. [Old English *ceallian*, related to Old Norse *kalla*, Old High German *kallōn*, Old Slavonic *glasiti* voice]

calla ('kæla) *n.* 1. Also called: **calla lily**, **arum lily**, any southern African plant of the arid genus *Zantedeschia*, esp. *Z. arthropica*, which has a white funnel-shaped spathe enclosing a yellow spadix. 2. an aroid plant, *Calla palustris*, that grows in wet places and has a white spathe enclosing a greenish spadix, and red berries. [C19: from New Latin, probably from Greek *kallieia* wattles on a cock, probably from *kallios* beauty]

callable ('kɔːliəbəl) *adj.* 1. (of a security) subject to redemption before maturity. 2. (of money loaned) repayable on demand.

Callaghan ('kæli,bæn) *n.* (Leonard) James, Baron Callaghan of Cardiff, born 1912, British Labour statesman; prime minister (1976-79).

callais ('kɔːleɪs) *n.* a green stone found as beads and ornaments in the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age of W Europe. [C19: from Greek *kallais*]

call alarm *n.* a. an electronic device that sends an alarm signal, usually to a distant monitoring centre, when activated by a person in distress, often a handicapped or frail old person living alone. b. (as modifier): a call-alarm system.

Callanetics ('kæli,nɛtɪks) *n.* (functioning as *sing.*) Trademark. a system of exercise involving frequent repetition of small muscular movements and squeezes, designed to improve muscle tone. [C20: named after Callan Pinckney (born 1939), a U.S. inventor]

callant ('kæli,ənt) or **callan** ('kæli,ən) *n.* Scot. a youth; lad. [C16: from Dutch or Flemish *kalant* customer, fellow]

Callao (Spanish *kə'lao*) *n.* a port in W Peru, near Lima, on **Callao Bay**: chief import centre of Peru. Pop.: 318 300 (1988 est.).

Callas ('kælis) *n.* Maria, real name Maria Anna Cecilia Kalogeropoulos. 1923-77, Greek operatic soprano, born in the U.S.

call bird *n.* Marketing. a cheap article displayed in a shop to attract custom, in the hope of selling expensive items.

call box *n.* a soundproof enclosure for a public telephone. Also called: **telephone box**, **telephone kiosk**.

callboy ('kæli,bɔɪ) *n.* a person who notifies actors when it is time to go on stage.

call down *vb.* (tr., *adv.*) to request or invoke: to call down God's anger.

caller ('kɔːlə) *n.* a person or thing that calls, esp. a person who makes a brief visit.

caller ('kæli,skɔt, 'kæli,skɔt, 'kɔli,skɔt) *adj.* Scot. 1. (of food, esp. fish) fresh. 2. cool: a caller breeze. [C14: perhaps a Scottish variant of *calver* to prepare fresh salmon or trout in a certain way; perhaps from Old English *calwer* crows, from a fancied resemblance with the flaked flesh of the fish]

call forth *vb.* (tr., *adv.*) to cause (something) to come into action or existence: she called forth all her courage.

call girl *n.* a prostitute with whom appointments are made by telephone.

calli- *combining form.* beautiful: **calligraphy**. [from Greek *kalli-*, from *kallōs* beauty]

Calligrates ('kæli'græts) *n.* 5th century B.C. Greek architect: with Ictinus, designed the Parthenon.

calligraphy ('kæli'grəfi) *n.* handwriting, esp. beautiful handwriting considered as an art. Also called: **chirography**. — **cal'igrapher** or **cal'igraphist** *n.* — **calligraphic** ('kæli'græfɪk) *adj.* — **cali'graphically** *adv.*

Callimachus ('kæli'mækos) *n.* 1. late 3rd century B.C. Greek sculptor, reputed to have invented the Corinthian capital. 2. 730c-720 B.C. Greek poet of the Alexandrian School; author of hymns and epigrams.

call in *vb.* (adv.) 1. (intr.; often foll. by *on*) to pay a visit, esp. a brief or informal one: call in if you are in the neighbourhood. 2. (tr.) to

who avidly follows fashions in clothes and pop music. [C20: *teeny*, from *TEENAGE* + *-bopper* see *BOP*].

tee off *vb.* (adv.) 1. *Golf* to strike (the ball) from a tee, as when starting a hole. 2. *Informal* to begin; start.

teepee ('ti:pi) *n.* a variant spelling of *tepee*.

tee-piece *n.* a variant spelling of *T-piece*.

tee-plate *n.* a variant spelling of *T-plate*.

Tees ('ti:z) *n.* a river in N England, rising in the N Pennines and flowing southeast and east to the North Sea at Middlesbrough. Length: 113 km (70 miles).

tee shirt *n.* a variant of *T-shirt*.

tee-square *n.* a variant spelling of *T-square*.

Teesside ('ti:z,said) *n.* the industrial region around the lower Tees valley and estuary: a county borough, containing Middlesbrough, from 1968 to 1974.

teeter ('ti:tə) *vb.* 1. to move or cause to move unsteadily; wobble. — *n.* *vb.* 2. another word for *seesaw*. [C18: from Middle English *titto*, related to Old Norse *titra* to tremble, Old High German *titaron* to shiver]

teeth ('ti:θ) *n.* 1. the plural of *tooth*. 2. the most violent part: *the teeth of the gale*. 3. the power to produce a desired effect: *that law has no teeth*. 4. *by the skin of one's teeth*. See *skin* (sense 1). 5. *get one's teeth into*, to become engrossed in. 6. *in the teeth of*, in direct opposition to; against. *In the teeth of violent criticism he went ahead with his plan*. 7. *to the teeth*, to the greatest possible degree: *armed to the teeth*. 8. *show one's teeth*, to threaten, esp. in a defensive manner.

teethe ('ti:θ) *vb.* (intr.) to cut one's baby (deciduous) teeth.

teething ring *n.* a plastic, hard rubber, or bone ring on which babies may bite while teething.

teething troubles *pl. n.* the difficulties or problems that arise during the initial stages of a project, enterprise, etc.

teetotal ('ti:təʊtəl) *adj.* 1. of, relating to, or practising abstinence from alcoholic drink. 2. *Dialect*, complete. [C19: allegedly coined in 1833 by Richard Turner, English advocate of total abstinence from alcoholic liquors; probably from *TOTAL*, with emphatic reduplication] — **tee-totaller** *n.* — **tee-totally** *adv.* — **tee-totalism** *n.*

teetotum ('ti:təʊtəm) *n.* Archaic. 1. a spinning top bearing letters of the alphabet on its four sides. 2. such a top used as a die in gambling games. [C18: from *Totum*, from *T* initial inscribed on one of the faces + *totum* the name of the toy, from Latin *tōtum* the whole]

tef or **teff** ('tef) *n.* an annual grass, *Eragrostis abyssinica*, of NE Africa, grown for its grain. [C18: from Amharic *tēf*]

tefillah or **tephillah** ('ti:filə) *n.* *pl.* -*lin* (-lin). *Judaism*, another name for *phylactery* (sense 1). [from Hebrew]

TEFL abbrev. for Teaching (of) English as a Foreign Language.

Teflon ('teflən) *n.* a trademark for *polytetrafluoroethylene*.

teg ('teɡ) *n.* 1. a two-year-old sheep. 2. the fleece of a two-year-old sheep. [C16: of unknown origin]

tegmen ('teɡmən) *n.* *pl.* -*mina* (-mina). 1. either of the leathery forewings of the cockroach and related insects. 2. the delicate inner covering of a seed. 3. any similar covering or layer. [C19: from Latin: a cover, variant of *tegmen*, from *tegere* to cover] — **tegmental** *adj.*

Tegucigalpa (Spanish *teyuli'yalpa*) *n.* the capital of Honduras, in the south on the Choluteca River: founded about 1579; university (1847). Pop.: 604 600 (1986).

tegular ('teɡjʊlə) *adj.* 1. of, relating to, or resembling a tile or tiles. 2. *Biology*, overlapping like a series of tiles: *tegular scales*. [C18: from Latin *tégula* a tile, from *tegere* to cover] — **tegularly** *adv.*

tegment ('teɡmənt) *n.* a less common word for *integument*. [C15: from Latin *tegumentum* a covering, from *tegere* to cover] — **tegmental** (*teɡ'mentl*) *adj.* or **tegmmentary** *adj.*

te-hee ('ti:hi) *interj.* *n.* *vb.* a variant spelling of *tee-hee*.

Tehran or **Teheran** ('te:ʃən, -'fi:ən) *n.* the capital of Iran, at the foot of the Elburz Mountains: built on the site of the ancient capital Ray, destroyed by Mongols in 1220, became capital in the 1790s; three universities. Pop.: 6 022 078 (1986).

Tehuantepec ('to:wəntə,pɛk) *n.* *Isthmus* of the narrowest part of S Mexico, with the Bay of Campeche on the north coast and the Gulf of Tehuantepec (an inlet of the Pacific) on the south coast.

Teide or **Teyde** (Spanish *'ti:ðe*) *n.* *Pico* de ('piko de), a volcanic mountain in the Canary Islands, on Tenerife. Height: 3718 m (12 198 ft).

Te igitur Latin. (tet 'igi,tʊz; English tet 'ɪdʒi,tʊz) *n.* R.C. Church. the first prayer of the canon of the Mass, which begins *Te igitur clementissime pater* (Thee, therefore, most merciful Father).

Tellard de Chardin (French *te:ʃa: dʒa:ʁdɛ*) *n.* *Pierre* (pjɛ:ʁ) 1861-1955, French Jesuit priest, palaeontologist, and philosopher. *The Phenomenon of Man* (1938-40), uses scientific evolution to prove the existence of God.

teind ('ti:nd) *n.* *vb.* a Scot. and northern English word for *tithe*.

Tejo ('ti:ʃo) *n.* the Portuguese name for the *Tagus*.

Te Kanawa (tei 'kənəwə) *n.* Dame Kiri ('kiri), born 1944, New Zealand operatic soprano.

tektite ('tektait) *n.* a small dark glassy object found in several areas around the world, thought to be a product of meteorite impact. See also *molavite*. [C20: from Greek *tekton* molten]

tel. abbrev. for: 1. *telegram*. 2. *telegraph*(ic). 3. *telephone*.

tel- combining form: a variant of *tele-* and *telo-* before a vowel.

tela ('ti:lə) *n.* *pl.* -*lae* (-lae). *Anatomy*, any delicate tissue or weblike structure. [from New Latin, from Latin *web*]

teleesthesia or **U.S. teleesthesia** ('ti:lɛ'si:ʃi:z) *n.* the alleged perception of events that are beyond the normal range of perceptual processes. Compare *teleagnosis*, *clairvoyance*. — **teleaesthetic** or **U.S. teleaesthetic** ('ti:lɛ'si:ʃik) *adj.*

telemach ('teləma:ʃ) *n.* *pl.* *telemachones* ('telə'ma:ʃnɪz) or *-mons*. *a*

column in the form of a male figure, used to support an entablature. Also called: *atlas*. Compare *caryatid*. [C18: via Latin from Greek, from *tlēnai* to bear]

Telamon ('teləmon, -mon) *n.* Greek myth. a king of Salamis; brother of Peleus and father of Teucer and Ajax.

Telansipura ('telənə'pʊərə) *n.* another name for *Jambi*.

telangiectasis ('ti:lændʒi'ektəsi:z) or **telangiectasia** ('ti:lændʒi'ektəsi:z) *n.* *pl.* -*ses* (-ses). *Pathol.* an abnormal dilation of the capillaries or terminal arteries producing blotched red spots, esp. on the face or thighs. [C19: New Latin, from Greek *telos* end + *angeion* vessel + *ektasis* dilation] — **telangiectatic** ('ti:lændʒi'ektetik) *adj.*

Telautograph ('tel'ɔ:tə'græf, -grəf) *n.* *Trademark*, a telegraphic device for reproducing handwriting, drawings, etc., the movements of an electromagnetically controlled pen at one end being transmitted along a line to a similar pen at the receiving end. — **tel-auto-graphic** *adj.* — **telautography** ('tel'ɔ:tə'grəfi) *n.*

Tel Aviv ('tel ə'viv) *n.* a city in W Israel, on the Mediterranean: the largest city and chief financial centre in Israel; incorporated the city of Jaffa in 1950; university (1953). Pop.: 320 000 (1988 est.). Official name: **Tel Aviv-Jaffa** ('tel ə'viv dʒə'fə).

tele- or before a vowel **tel-** combining form. 1. at or over a distance; distant: *telescope*; *telegony*; *telekinesis*; *telemeter*. 2. television: *telecast*. 3. by means of or via telephone or television. [from Greek *telos* far]

telecast ('tel,kəst) *vb.* -*casts*, -*casting*, -*cast* or -*casted*. 1. to broadcast (a programme) by television. — *n.* 2. a television broadcast. — **tele-caster** *n.*

telescope ('telɪskəp) *n.* apparatus for producing a television signal from cinematograph film.

telecom ('telɪkəm) or **telecoms** ('telɪkəmz) *n.* (*functioning as sing.*) short for *telecommunications*.

telecommunication ('telɪkə'mju:nɪ'keɪʃən) *n.* the telegraphic or telephonic communication of audio or video information over a distance by means of radio waves, optical signals, etc., or along a transmission line.

telecommunications ('telɪkə'mju:nɪ'keɪʃənz) *n.* (*functioning as sing.*) the science and technology of communications by telephony, radio, television, etc.

telecommuting ('telɪkə'mju:tɪŋ) *n.* the use of home computers, telephones, etc., to enable a person to work from home while maintaining contact with colleagues, customers, or a central office. Also called: *teleworking*. — **telecom-muter** *n.*

teledu ('telɪdu:) *n.* a badger, *Mydaus javanensis*, of SE Asia and Indonesia, having dark brown hair with a white stripe along the back and producing a fetid secretion from the anal glands when attacked. [C19: from Malay]

téléferique (telɛfɛrɪk) *n.* a variant spelling of *télépherique*.

teleg. abbrev. for: 1. *telegram*. 2. *telegraph*(ic). 3. *telephony*.

telega ('te:lɛga) *n.* a rough four-wheeled cart used in Russia. [C16: from Russian]

telegenic ('telɛ'dʒenɪk) *adj.* having or showing a pleasant television image. [C20: from *TELE(VISION)* + (*PHOTO*)GENIC] — **tele-genically** *adv.*

teleagnosis ('telə'nəʊsɪz, -telə-) *n.* knowledge about distant events alleged to have been obtained without the use of any normal sensory mechanism. Compare *clairvoyance*. [C20: from *TELE-* + *-agnosis* from Greek *gnōsis* knowledge] — **teleagnostic** ('telə'nəʊstɪk, -telə-) *adj.*

Telegonus ('telɛɡənəs) *n.* Greek myth. a son of Odysseus and Circe, who sought his father and mistakenly killed him, later marrying Odysseus' widow Penelope.

telegony ('telɛɡəni) *n.* *Genetics*, the supposed influence of a previous sire on offspring borne by a female to other sires. [C19: from *TELE-* + *-gony*. Compare Greek *telegonos* 'born far from one's homeland'] — **telegonic** ('telɪ'ɡonɪk) or **telegonous** *adj.*

telegram ('telɪɡrəm) *n.* a communication transmitted by telegraph. See also *cable* (sense 5), *Telemesssage*. — **telegraphic** ('telɪɡrə'mætɪk) or **tele-graphic** *adj.*

telegraph ('telɪ'græf, -grəf) *n.* 1. a device, system, or process by which information can be transmitted over a distance, esp. using radio signals or coded electrical signals sent along a transmission line connected to a transmitting and a receiving instrument. *b.* (as modifier): *telegraph pole*. 2. a message transmitted by such a device, system, or process: *telegram*. — *vb.* 3. to send a telegram to (a person or place); wire. 4. (tr.) to transmit or send by telegraph. 5. (tr.) *Boxing*, *informal*, to prepare to deliver (a punch) so obviously that one's opponent has ample time to avoid it. 6. (tr.) to give advance notice of (anything), esp. unintentionally. 7. (tr.) *Canadian informal*, to cast (votes) illegally by impersonating registered voters. — **telegrapher** ('telɪ'græfə) or **tele-graphist** *n.*

telegraphic ('telɪ'græfɪk) *adj.* 1. used in or transmitted by telegraph. 2. of or relating to a telegraph. 3. having a concise style; clipped: *telegraphic speech*. — **tele-graphically** *adv.*

telegraph plant *n.* a small tropical Asian leguminous shrub, *Desmodium gyrans*, having small leaflets that turn in various directions during the day and droop at night.

telegraphy ('telɪ'græfi) *n.* 1. a system of telecommunications involving any process providing reproduction at a distance of written, printed, or pictorial matter. See also *facsimile* (sense 2). 2. the skill or process of operating a telegraph.

Telegu ('telɪ'ɡu:) *n.* *adj.* a variant spelling of *Telugu*.

telekinesis ('telɪkɪ'nɪsɪz, -kai-) *n.* 1. the movement of a body caused by thought or willpower without the application of a physical force. 2. the ability to cause such movement. — **telekinetic** ('telɪkɪ'netɪk, -kai-) *adj.*

Telemachus ('telɛmə'kəs) *n.* Greek myth. the son of Odysseus and Penelope, who helped his father slay his mother's suitors.

Telemann (German 'teləman) *n.* *Georg Philipp* ('ge:ɔrk 'fɪlp), 1681-1767, German composer, noted for his prolific output.

telemark ('tel,mɑ:k) *n.* 1. *Skating*, a turn in which one ski is placed far forward of the other and turned gradually inwards. 2. a step in ballroom dancing involving a heel pivot. [C20: named after *Telemark*, county in Norway]

telemarketing ('tel,mɑ:kɪŋ) *n.* another name for *telesales*. [C20: short for *TELE(PHONE) MARKETING*] — **tele-marketer** *n.*

Telemesssage ('telɪ,mɛsɪdʒ) *n.* *Trademark*, a message sent by telephone or telex and delivered in printed form; in Britain, it has replaced the telegram.

telemeter ('telɪ'mɪtə) *n.* 1. any device for recording or measuring a distant event and transmitting the data to a receiver or observer. 2. any device or apparatus used to measure a distance without directly comparing it with a measuring rod, etc., esp. one that depends on the measurement of angles. — *vb.* 3. (tr.) to obtain and transmit (data) from a distant source, esp. from a spacecraft.

— **telemetric** ('telɪ'mɪtrɪk) or **tele-metric** *adj.* — **tele-metrically** *adv.*

telemetry ('telɪ'mɪtri) *n.* 1. the use of radio waves, telephone lines, etc., to transmit the readings of measuring instruments to a device on which the readings can be indicated or recorded. See also *radiotelemetry*. 2. the measurement of linear distance using a tellurometer.

telencephalon ('telɪn'se:fələn) *n.* the cerebrum together with related parts of the hypothalamus and the third ventricle. — **telencephalic** ('telɪn'se:fəlɪk) *adj.*

teleological argument *n.* *Philosophy*, the argument purporting to prove the existence of God from empirical facts, the premise being that the universe shows evidence of order and hence design. Also called: *argument from design*. Compare *ontological argument*, *cosmological argument*.

teleology ('telɪ'lɔ:dʒɪ, -tɪ-) *n.* 1. *Philosophy*, a. the doctrine that there is evidence of purpose or design in the universe, and esp. that this provides proof of the existence of a Designer. *b.* the belief that certain phenomena are best explained in terms of purpose rather than cause. *c.* the systematic study of such phenomena. — See also *final cause*. 2. *Biology*, the belief that natural phenomena have a predetermined purpose and are not determined by mechanical laws. [C18: from New Latin *teleologia*, from Greek *telos* end + *-logia*] — **teleological** ('telɪ'lɔ:dʒɪkəl, -tɪ-) or **teleo-logic** *adj.* — **teleo-logically** *adv.* — **tele-ologism** *n.* — **tele-ologist** *n.*

teleost ('telɪ,ɒst, -tɪ-) *n.* 1. any bony fish of the subclass *Teleostei*, having rayed fins and a swim bladder: the group contains most of the bony fishes, including the herrings, carps, eels, cod, perches, etc. — *adj.* 2. of, relating to, or belonging to the *Teleostei*. [C19: from New Latin *teleostei* (pl.) creatures having complete skeletons, from Greek *teleos* complete + *osteon* bone]

telepath ('telɪ,pæθ) *n.* 1. a person who is telepathic. — *vb.* (intr.) 2. to practise telepathy.

telepathize or **telepathise** ('telɪ'pæθaɪz) *vb.* (intr.) to practise telepathy.

telepathy ('telɪ'pæθɪ) *n.* *Psychol.* the communication between people of thoughts, feelings, desires, etc., involving mechanisms that cannot be understood in terms of known scientific laws. Also called: *thought transference*. Compare *teleagnosis*, *clairvoyance*. [C19: from *TELE-* + Greek *pathos* feeling, perception; see *PATHY*] — **tele-pathic** ('telɪ'pæθɪk) *adj.* — **tele-pathically** *adv.* — **tele-pathist** *n.*

téléphonie or **téléphonie** (telɛfɔni) *n.* 1. a mountain cable car. 2. a cableway. [C20: from French]

telephone ('telɪ'fəʊn) *n.* 1. *a.* Also called: *telephone set*, an electrical device for transmitting speech, consisting of a microphone and receiver mounted on a handset. *b.* (as modifier): *a telephone receiver*. 2. *a.* a worldwide system of communications using telephones. The microphone in one telephone converts sound waves into electrical oscillations that are transmitted along a telephone wire or by radio to one or more distant sets, the receivers of which convert the incoming signal into the original sound. *b.* (as modifier): *a telephone exchange*; *a telephone call*. 3. See *telephone box*. — *vb.* 4. to call or talk to (a person) by telephone. 5. to transmit (a recorded message, radio or television programme, or other information) by telephone, using special transmitting and receiving equipment. — Often shortened to *phone*. — **tele-phoner** *n.* — **telephonic** ('telɪ'fəʊnɪk) *adj.* — **tele-phonically** *adv.*

telephone answering machine *n.* the full name for *answering machine*.

telephone box *n.* a soundproof enclosure from which a paid telephone call can be made. Also called: *telephone kiosk*, *telephone booth*.

telephone directory *n.* a book listing the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of subscribers in a particular area.

telephone number *n.* a set of figures identifying the telephone of a particular subscriber, and used in making connections to that telephone.

telephone selling *n.* another name for *telesales*.

telephonist ('telɪ'fəʊnɪst) *n.* *Brit.*, a person who operates a telephone switchboard. Also called (esp. U.S.): *telephone operator*.

telephony ('telɪ'fəʊni) *n.* a system of telecommunications for the transmission of speech or other sounds.

telephotography ('telɪ'fəʊtə'græfi) *n.* the process or technique of photographing distant objects using a telephoto lens. — **telephoto-graphic** ('telɪ'fəʊtə'græfɪk) *adj.*

telephoto lens ('telɪ'fəʊtə'leɪnz) *n.* a compound camera lens in which the focal length is greater than that of a simple lens of the same dimensions and thus produces a magnified image of a distant object. See also *zoom lens*.

teleport ('telɪ'pɔ:t) *vb.* (tr.) to move by means of telekinesis. [C20: from *TELE-* + *PORT*]

teleprinter ('telɪ'prɪntə) *n.* 1. a telegraph apparatus consisting of a

keyboard transmitter, which converts a typed message into coded pulses for transmission along a wire or cable, and a printing receiver, which converts incoming signals and prints out the message. U.S. name: *teletypewriter*. See also *telex*, *radioteletype*. 2. a network of such devices, widely used for communicating information, etc. 3. a similar device used for direct input/output of data into a computer at a distant location.

teleprocessing ('telɪ'prəʊsɪŋ) *n.* the use of remote computer terminals connected to a central computer to process data.

Teleprompter ('telɪ'prɒmptə) *n.* *Trademark*, the U.S. and Canadian name for *Autocue*.

Teleran ('telə'reɪn) *n.* *Trademark*, an electronic navigational aid in which the image of a ground-based radar system is televised to aircraft in flight so that a pilot can see the position of his aircraft in relation to others. [C20: from *Tele(vision)* *R*(adar) *A*(ir) *N*(avigation)]

telerecording ('telɪ'rɛkɔ:dɪŋ) *n.* the recording of television signals on tape or, more usually, on film.

telesales ('telɪ'seɪlɪz) *n.* (*functioning as sing.*) the selling or attempted selling of a particular commodity or service by a salesman who makes his initial approach by telephone. Also called: *telemarketing*, *telephone selling*.

teleseience ('telɪ'saɪəns) *n.* *Astronautics*, the investigation of remotely controlled scientific experiments.

telescope ('telɪ'skəʊp) *n.* 1. an optical instrument for making distant objects appear closer by use of a combination of lenses (refracting telescope) or lenses and curved mirrors (reflecting telescope). See also *terrestrial telescope*, *astronomical telescope*, *Cassegrainian telescope*, *Galilean telescope*, *Newtonian telescope*. 2. any instrument, such as a radio telescope, for collecting, focusing, and detecting electromagnetic radiation from space. — *vb.* 3. to crush together or be crushed together, as in a collision: *the front of the car was telescoped by the impact*. 4. to fit together like a set of cylinders that slide into one another, thus allowing extension and shortening. 5. to make or become smaller or shorter: *the novel was telescoped into a short play*. [C17: from Italian *telescopio* or New Latin *telescopium*, literally: far-seeing instrument; see *TELE-*, *-SCOPE*]

telescopic ('telɪ'skɒpɪk) *adj.* 1. of or relating to a telescope. 2. seen through or obtained by means of a telescope. 3. visible only with the aid of a telescope. 4. able to see far. 5. having or consisting of parts that telescope: *a telescopic umbrella*. — **tele-scopically** *adv.*

telescopic sight *n.* a telescope mounted on a rifle, etc., used for sighting.

Telescopium ('telɪ'skɒpiəm) *n.* *Latin* genitive *Telescopii* ('tel

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calci-, a combining form meaning "calcium," "calcium salt," "calcite": *calcareous*. Also, esp. before a vowel, **calc-**: [*< L. calc-*, s. of *calc* lime (*cf. chalk*) + -i-]

cal-cic (kál'sík), *adj.* of or containing lime or calcium. [1870-75]

cal-ci-cole (kál'sí kól'), *n.* any plant capable of thriving in calcareous soil. [1880-85; back formation from *calcareous* growing in limy earth. See **CALC-**, **COLOUS**.] — **cal-ci-co-lo-us** (-sík'ə-ló's), *adj.*

cal-ci-fer-ol (kál'sí-fér'ól'), *n.* a fat-soluble, crystalline, unsaturated alcohol, $C_{57}H_{101}OH$, occurring in milk, fish-liver oils, etc., produced by ultraviolet irradiation of ergosterol and used as a dietary supplement, as in fortified milk. Also called **vitamin D₂**. [1930-35; *calci*(erous) + *ergosterol*.]

cal-ci-fer-ous (kál'sí-fér'ús), *adj.* 1. forming salts of calcium, esp. calcium carbonate. 2. containing calcium carbonate. [1790-1800]

cal-ci-fic (kál'sí-fík), *adj.* of or pertaining to calcification. [1860-65; *calci-* + *-ic*]

cal-ci-fi-ca-tion (kál'sí-fí-ká'shán), *n.* 1. a changing into lime. 2. the deposition of lime or insoluble salts of calcium and magnesium, as in a tissue. 3. Anat., Geol. a calcified formation. 4. a soil process in which the surface soil is supplied with calcium in such a way that the soil colloids are always close to saturation. 5. a hardening or solidifying; rigidity. [1840-50]

cal-ci-fuge (kál'sí-fúj'), *n.* any plant incapable of thriving in calcareous soil. [1880-85] — **cal-ci-fu-gous** (-sík'fú-gús), *adj.*

cal-ci-fy (kál'sí-fí), *v.t. & i.* — **fixed**, **-fy-ing**, *v.* 1. to make or become calcareous or bony; harden by the deposit of calcium salts. 2. to make or become rigid or inflexible, as in an intellectual or political position. [1830-40]

cal-ci-mine or **cal-so-mine** (kál'sí-mín' / -mín'), *n.* — **mined**, **-min-ing**, *v.* 1. a white or tinted wash for walls, ceilings, etc. — **vt.** 2. to wash or cover with calcimine. [1860-65; appar. *calci-* + *-mine* of uncert. orig.] — **cal-ci-min'er**, *n.*

cal-cine (kál'sín, -sín), *v.* — **cined**, **-cine-ing**, *v.* — **vt.** 1. to convert into cals by heating or burning. — **vt.** 2. material resulting from calcination; cals. [1350-1400; ME < ML *calcina*, der. of LL *calcina* lime, der. of L *calc*; see **CALC-**, **-ine**.] — **cal-cin-a-ble** (-sá ná-bél), *adj.* — **cal-cin-a-tion** (-nó'shán), *n.* — **cal-ci-na-tor** (-tór'), *n.*

cal-ci-no-sis (kál'sí-nó'sís), *n.* an abnormal condition characterized by the deposit of calcium salts in various tissues of the body. [1925-30; perh. *calcin* (erroneously taken as synonymous with *calci*) + *-osis*]

cal-cite (kál'sít), *n.* a common mineral, calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$, found in a great variety of crystalline forms; a major constituent of limestone, marble, and chalk. [1840-50] — **cal-ci-tic** (-sík'ík), *adj.*

cal-ci-to-nin (kál'sí-tó'nín), *n.* a thyroid hormone involved in regulating calcium levels in the blood. [1960-65; *calci-* + *-tore* + *-in*.]

cal-ci-tri-ol (kál'sí-trí'ól'), *n.* 1. a vitamin D compound derived from cholesterol, involved in the regulating and absorption of calcium. 2. a preparation of this compound, used in the treatment of osteoporosis and bone fracture. [1975-80; appar. *calci-* + *triol*.]

cal-cium (kál'sí-ám), *n.* a silver-white divalent metal, combined in limestone, chalk, etc., occurring also in animals in bone, shell, etc. Symbol: *Ca*; at. wt. 40.08; at. no. 20; sp. gr. 1.55 at 20°C. [1808; < L *calc-*, s. of *calc* lime, limestone (akin to Gk *chalk* pebble, gravel) + *-ium* -*um*.]

cal-cium block'er, *n.* a drug that prevents the influx of calcium into the smooth muscle of the heart or arteries, used in the treatment of angina, hypertension, and certain arrhythmias. Also called **cal-cium chan-nel block'er**.

cal-cium car-bide, *n.* a grayish black powder, CaC_2 , used chiefly to generate acetylene by decomposing it in water. [1885-90]

cal-cium car-bonate, *n.* a white powder, $CaCO_3$, occurring in nature as calcite, chalk, etc., used in dentifrices and polishes and in manufacturing lime and cement. [1870-75]

cal-cium chlo-ride, *n.* a deliquescent crystalline compound, $CaCl_2$, used as a drying agent and preservative. [1880-85]

cal-cium cyan-amide, *n.* a gray-black powder, $CaCN_2$, used as a fertilizer and herbicide. [1905-10]

cal-cium fluo-ride, *n.* a white, crystalline compound, CaF_2 , used as a decay preventive in dentifrices.

cal-cium glu-conate, *n.* a white powder, $CaC_2H_3O_6$, used as a calcium dietary supplement. [1880-85; *gluconate* a salt of gluconic acid, obtained by oxidation of glucose; see *glucose*, *-onic*.]

cal-cium hydrox-ide, *n.* a white powder, $Ca(OH)_2$, used in mortar, plaster, and cement. [1885-90]

cal-cium hypo-chlo-rite, *n.* a white, crystalline compound, $Ca(OCl)_2$, used as a disinfectant and bleaching agent. [1885-90]

cal-cium light, *n.* a brilliant white light produced by heating lime to incandescence; limelight. [1860-65]

cal-cium phos-phate, *n.* a phosphate of calcium, used as a fertilizer, food additive, and in baking powder. [1865-70]

cal-cium phos-phate, *n.* a phosphate of calcium, used as a fertilizer, food additive, and in baking powder. [1865-70]

cal-cium sin-tar (kál'sín'tár), *n.* TRAVERTINE. [1815-25; < G *Kalkstein* = *Kalk* lime, *calcium* (OHG *Kalk*, *Kalk* < L *calc*, s. *calc*; see **CALC-**, **CALCUM) + *-stein* *stone*.]**

cal-cu-la-ble (kál'kyó-lá-bél), *adj.* 1. determinable by calculation; ascertainable. 2. able to be counted on; reliable. [1725-35] — **cal'cu-la-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **cal'cu-la-bly**, *adv.*

cal-cu-late (kál'kyó-lát'), *v.* — **lat-ed**, **-lat-ing**, *v.* — **vt.** 1. to determine or ascertain by mathematical methods; compute. 2. to calculate the velocity of light. 3. to determine by reasoning or practical experience; estimate; gauge. 4. to make suitable or fit for a purpose; adapt. The remarks were *calculated* to inspire confidence. 4. Chiefly Northern U.S. a. to think; guess. b. to intend; plan. — **vt.** 5. to make a calculation. 6. to count or rely (usu. fol. by *on* or *upon*). [1560-70; < LL *calculāre*, *ptp.* of *calculāre* to reckon, der. of L *calculus* pebble; see *calculus*.]

cal-cu-lat-ed (kál'kyó-lát'éd), *adj.* 1. arrived at by mathematical calculation. 2. carefully thought out or planned. 3. deliberate; intentional. [1715-25] — **cal'cu-lat-ed-ly**, *adv.* — **cal'cu-lat-ed-ness**, *n.*

cal-cu-lat-ing (kál'kyó-lát'ing), *adj.* 1. capable of performing arithmetic calculations. 2. shrewd or cautious. 3. selfishly scheming. [1800-10] — **cal'cu-lat-ing-ly**, *adv.*

cal-cu-la-tion (kál'kyó-lá'shán), *n.* 1. the act or process of calculating; computation. 2. the result or product of calculating. 3. an estimate based on the known facts; forecast. 4. forethought; prior or careful planning. 5. scheming selfishness. [1350-1400; ME < LL] — **cal'cu-la-tive** (-lá-tív, -lá-tív), **cal'cu-la-tion-al**, **cal'cu-la-to-ry** (-tór'ē, -tór'ē), *adj.*

cal-cu-la-tor (kál'kyó-lá'tór'), *n.* 1. a small, hand-operated electronic or mechanical device that performs calculations. 2. a set of tables that facilitate calculation. 3. a person who calculates or computes. [1575-1425; late ME < L]

cal-cu-lous (kál'kyó-lús), *adj.* characterized by the presence of calculus, or stone. [1400-50; late ME < L]

cal-cu-lus (kál'kyó-lús), *n.* — **pl.** -*l-i* (-líz), **-lus-es**, 1. a method of calculation, esp. one of several highly systematic methods of treating problems by a special system of algebraic notations, as differential or integral calculus. 2. a stone, or concretion, formed in the gallbladder, kidney, or other part of the body. 3. a hard, yellowish to brownish black deposit on teeth formed largely through the calcification of dental plaque; tartar. [1610-20; < L *calculus*, small stone (used in reckoning) = *calc-*, s. of *calc* limestone (see *CALCUM*) + *-ulus* -*us*.]

Cal-cut-ta (kál'kút'), *n.* the capital of West Bengal State, in E. India, on the Hooghly River; former capital of British India. 9,166,000.

Cal-der (kál'dér), *n.* Alexander, 1898-1976, U.S. sculptor; originator of mobiles.

cal-de-ra (kál'dér'a, kól'-), *n.* — **pl.** -*ras*, a large, basinlike depression resulting from the explosion or collapse of the center of a volcano. [1860-65; < Sp *Caldera* lit., cauldron < LL *calidra* *n.* use of term of caldinus of warming; see *CAULDRON*.]

Cal-de-rón de la Bar-ca (kál'dér'ón' dèr'a bár'ká), *n.* Pedro, 1600-81, Spanish dramatist and poet.

cal-dron (kól'drón), *n.* CAULDRON.

Cal-dwell (kól'dwel, -wél), *n.* 1. Erskine, born 1903, U.S. novelist. 2. Sarah, born 1924, U.S. conductor and opera producer.

Cal-leb (kál'leb), *n.* a Hebrew leader, sent as a spy into the land of Canaan. Num. 13-6.

cal-lèche (ká'lesh'), *n.* CALASH (def. 1). [1660-70; < F; see *CALASH*.]

Cal-e-do-ni-a (kál'sí-dó'ní-á), *n.* Chiefly literary: Scotland. — **Cal'e-do-ni-an**, *n.* *adj.*

Cal-e-do-nian Canal, *n.* a canal in N. Scotland, extending NE from the Atlantic to the North Sea. 60½ mi. (97 km) long.

cal-e-fac-tion (kál'fák'shán), *n.* 1. the act of heating. 2. a heated state. [1540-50; < L *calefactio* = *calefactus* to heat (*cale-*, var. s. of *calere* to be warm + *-factio* to make, *fact-* + *-io* -*tion*)] — **cal'e-fac-tive**, *adj.*

cal-e-fac-to-ry (kál'fák'tó-rē, -ták'trē), *adj.* — **pl.** -*ries*, *adj.* 1. serving to heat. — **n.** 2. a parlor or sitting room in a monastery. [1530-40; < LL]

cal-en-dar (kál'en-dár), *n.* — **v.** — **dared**, **-dar-ing**, *v.* — **n.** 1. a table or register with the days of each month and week in a year. 2. any of various systems of reckoning time, esp. with reference to the beginning, length, and divisions of the year, as the Gregorian Calendar or the Julian Calendar. 3. a list or register, esp. one arranged chronologically, as of appointments, cases to be tried in court, or bills to be considered by a legislature. 4. Obs. a guide or example. — **v.** 5. to enter in a calendar; register. [1175-1225; ME *calendar* < AF < L *calendarium* account book = *calendae* CALENDAS (when debts were due) + *-arium* -*ary*; see *AR*.] — **cal-en-dri-cal** (ká'len'drí-kál), **cal-en-dric**, *adj.*

cal'endar day, *n.* the period from one midnight to the following midnight. [1840-50]

cal-en-dar month, *n.* MONTH (def. 1). [1780-90]

cal'endar year, *n.* See under *YEAR* (def. 1). [1900-10]

cal-en-der (kál'en-dér), *n.* — **v.** — **dered**, **-der-ing**, *v.* — **n.** 1. a machine in which cloth, paper, or the like is smoothed, glazed, etc., by pressing between rotating cylinders. 2. a machine for impregnating fabric with rubber, as in the manufacture of automobile tires. — **v.** 3. to press in a calendar. [1505-15; < MF *calendre*, by vowel assimilation < **calendria* < VL **calendria* for L *calendrus* *vinegar*] — **cal'en-der-er**, *n.*

cal-ends or **kal-ends** (kál'ends), *n.* (often cap.) (usu. with a pl. v.) the first day of the month in the ancient Roman calendar. [1525-75; ME *Kalendes* < L *kalendae* (pl.), perh. akin to *calere* to proclaim]

cal-en-du-la (ká'len'dú-lá), *n.* — **pl.** -*las*, 1. a composite plant, *Calendula officinalis*, with many-rayed orange or yellow flowers. 2. the dried florets of this plant, sometimes used medicinally. 3. any other plant of the genus *Calendula*. [1870-75; < ML = L *calendula*] *CALENOS* + *-ula* -*ule*.]

cal-en-ture (kál'en-chúr, -chúr'), *n.* a violent fever with delirium, affecting persons in the tropics. [1585-95; earlier *calentura* < Sp; fever = *calentura* to heat (< L *calent-*, s. of *calere*, *ptp.* of *calere* to be warm) + *-ura* -*ure*.]

calf (kálf, kál'), *n.* — **pl.** calves (kávz, kávz), 1. the young of the domestic cow or other bovine animal. 2. the young of certain other mammals, as the elephant, seal, and whale. 3. calfskin leather. 4. informal an awkward, silly boy or man. 5. a mass of ice detached from a glacier, iceberg, or floe. — **Idiom**. 6. kill the fattest calf, to prepare an elaborate feast in welcome or celebration. [bef. 900; ME, OE *calif*, *cal'* OS *kalf*, OHG *kalf*, ON *kalf*] — **calf'less**, *adj.* — **calf'like**, *adj.*

calif (kálf, kál'), *n.* — **pl.** calves (kávz, kávz), the fleshy part of the back of the human leg below the knee. [1275-1325; ME < ON *kalf*, akin to *CALF*.]

calif' love, *n.* PUPPY LOVE. [1815-25]

calif's-foot /*jel'fí*, *n.* jelly made from the stock of boiled calves' feet. [1765-75]

calf-skin (kál'skín, kál'f), *n.* 1. the skin or hide of a calf. 2. leather made from this skin. [1580-90]

Cal-ga-ry (kál'gá-rí), *n.* a city in S. Alberta, in SW Canada. 636,104.

Cal-houn (kál'hó'n), *n.* John Caldwell, 1782-1850, vice president of the U.S. 1825-32.

Ca-li (ká'li), *n.* a city in SW Colombia. 1,350,565.

Cal-i-ban (ká'li-bán'), *n.* the ugly, beastlike slave of Prospero in Shakespeare's *The Tempest* (1611).

cal-i-ber (ká'li-bér), *n.* 1. the diameter of a circular section, esp. the inside of a tube. 2. the diameter of the bore of a gun taken as a unit of measurement. 3. degree of capacity or competence; ability. Also, *Cal'bre*, *Cal'bre*, [1560-70; var. of *calibre* < MF < Ar *qalib* mold, last < Gk *kálippos* shoe last = *kális*, comb. form of *kálion* foot + *poús* root] — **cal'i-bred**, *see* *BRIT*, *cal'i-bred*, *adj.*

cal-i-brate (ká'li-brát'), *v.t.* — **brat-ed**, **-brat-ing**, *v.* 1. a. to set or check the graduation of a quantitative measuring instrument. b. to mark a thermometer or other instrument with indexes of degree or quantity. 2. to determine the correct range for (a gun, mortar, etc.) by observing where the fired projectile hits. [1860-65] — **cal'i-bra-tion**, *n.* — **cal'i-brator**, *cal'i-brat'er*, *n.*

cal-i-ces (ká'li-séz'), *n.* — **pl.** of *CALIX*.

cal-i-che (ká'li-ché), *n.* 1. a surface deposit of sodium nitrate found in South American desert areas; formerly a major source of chemical fertilizer. 2. a zone of calcium carbonate or other carbonates in soils of semiarid regions. Compare *HARPORE*. [1855-60; < Sp. *caliche* of lime = *cal* lime (< L *calc*; see *CALCIUM*) + *-iche* *n.* suffix.]

cal-i-co (ká'li-kó'), *n.* — **pl.** -*coes*, *-cos*, *adj.* — **n.** 1. a plain-woven cotton cloth printed with a figured pattern, usu. on one side. 2. *Brit.* plain white cotton cloth. 3. an animal having a spotted or particolored coat. — **adj.** 4. made of calico. 5. mottled or variegated in color. 6. (of a domestic cat) having a variegated white, black, red, and cream coat. [1495-1505; short for *Calico cloth*, alter. of *Calicut cloth*, after *Calicut*, from where it was orig. exported.]

cal'ico bass/'(bás), *n.* the black crappie. See under *CRAPPIE*. [1880-85, Amer.]

cal'ico bug/'(b), *n.* HARLEQUIN BUG. [1885-90, Amer.]

cal'ico bush/'(b), *n.* MOUNTAIN LAUREL. [1805-15, Amer.]

Cal-i-cut (ká'li-kút'), *n.* a seaport in W Kerala, in SW India. 546,000. Formerly, Kozhikode.

cal-iff (ká'li-f), *n.* CALIPH.

Cal-i-for-nia (ká'li-fór-ní-á), *n.* CALIFORNIA.

Cal-i-for-nia (ká'li-fór-ní-á, -fór-ní-á), *n.* 1. a state in the W United States, on the Pacific coast. 29,839,000; 158,693 sq. mi. (411,015 sq. km). Cap.: Sacramento. Abbr.: CA, Calif. 2. Gulf of, an arm of the Pacific Ocean, extending NW between the coast of W Mexico and the peninsula of Baja California. ab. 750 mi. (1207 km) long; 62,600 sq. mi. (162,100 sq. km). — **Cal'i-for-nian**, *adj.* *n.*

Cal'i-for-nia com'dor, *n.* See under *CONDOR* (def. 1). [1825-35]

Cal'i-for-nia lau'rel, *n.* a tree, *Umbellularia californica*, of the laurel family, native to the W coast of the U.S., having aromatic leaves, umbels of yellowish green flowers, and hard wood. [1870-75, Amer.]

Cal'i-for-nia live'oak/'(b), *n.* an evergreen oak, *Quercus agrifolia*, of the W coast of the U.S., having leathery leaves and a short, stout trunk.

Cal'i-for-nia pop'py, *n.* a poppy, *Eschscholzia californica*, having leathery bluish foliage and orange-yellow flowers. [1890-95, Amer.]

cal'i-for-ni-um (ká'li-fór-ní-ám), *n.* a transuranic element. Symbol: Cf; at. no. 98. [1945-50; after the University of California, where it was discovered; see *AM*.]

cal-ig-i-nous (ká'lig'í-nús), *adj.* *Archaic*. misty; dim; dark. [1540-50; < L *caliginosus* misty = *caligin-*, s. of *caligo* mist + *-osus* -*ous*.]

Cal-ig-u-la (ká'lig'ú-lá), *n.* (Gaius Caesar), a.d. 12-41, emperor of Rome 37-41.



calipers (def. 1).
A, for inside diameters.
B, for outside diameters.

cal-i-per or **cal-li-per** (ká'li-pér), *n.* — **v.** — **pered**, **-per-ing**, *v.* — **n.** 1. Usa, *calipers*, an instrument for measuring thicknesses and diameters, consisting usu. of a pair of adjustable pivoted legs. 2. a calibrated instrument for measuring thickness or distances between surfaces, usu. having a screwed or sliding adjustable piece. 3. thickness or depth, as of paper or a tree. 4. the part of a disc-brake assembly that presses the brake pads against the disc. See *illus.* at *disc brake*. — **v.** 5. to measure with calipers. [1580-90; presumably after *caliber*.]

cal-iph or **cal-iff** (ká'li-f), *n.* a former title for any of the religious and civil rulers of the Islamic world, claiming succession from Muhammad. [1350-1400; ME *caliph*, *califfe* < MF < ML *calipha* < Ar *khaliṭa* successor (of Muhammad), der. of *khalaṭa* succeed] — **cal-iph-al** (ká'li-fál, ká'li-fá'), *adj.*

cal-iph-ate (ká'li-fát'), *n.* — **pl.** ká'li-fá-tí, the rank, jurisdiction, or government of a caliph. [1725-35]

cal-is-then-ics or **cal-is-then-ics** (ká'is-then'iks), *n.* 1. (used with a pl. v.) gymnastic exercises designed to develop physical health and vigor. 2. (used with a sing. v.) the art, practice, or a session of such exercises. [1840-50; *calis*, var. of *calci-* + Gk *sthenos* strength + *-ics*.] — **cal-is-then-ic**, *cal-is-then'ic*, *adj.*

cal-ix (ká'liks, ká'liks), *n.* — **pl.** cal-i-ces (ká'li-séz'), a cup or chalice. [1705-10; < L; see *CHALICE*.]

calk (kálf, kál'), *v.t.* — **called, **cal-k-ing**, *v.* (chiefly in technical use) CAULK. **calk (kálf, kál'), *n.* — **v.** — **called**, **cal-k-ing**, *v.* — **n.** 1. a projection on a horseshoe to prevent slipping on ice, pavement, etc. — **v.** 2. to provide with calks. 3. to injure with a calk. [1580-90; perh. a back formation from *calken* with same sense ME *calken* < MD *calken* hoof < L *calcanem* hoof; see *CALCANEM*, taken as a verb *calk* + *-en* *pp.* suffix (see *-ing*)]****

call (kól), *v.* — **called**, **cal-l-ing**, *v.* — **v.t.** 1. to cry out in a loud voice to call someone's name. 2. to summon or invite to come. 3. to call a witness; to call the jury to dinner. 4. to communicate or try to communicate with by telephone. 5. to rouse from sleep, as by a call. waken. 5. to read over (a roll or a list) in a loud voice. 6. to convolve; converge; to call a meeting. 7. to announce, authoritatively; proclaim. 8. to call a strike. 9. to schedule. 10. to call a rehearsal. 11. to summon to or as if by divine command. 12. to call to the ministry. 13. to summon to an office, duty, etc. He was called to the army. 1

to apply procedures or methods. [1810-20; < F (adj.), n.] < Gk *technikos*, *technika*, see **TECHNIC**.

techno-, a combining form representing **TECHNIQUE** or **TECHNOLOGY**: *technocracy*.

tech-no-cra-cy (tek nok'ra sē), *n.*, *pl.* **-cies**. 1. a theory or movement advocating management and control of the economy, government, and social system by technological experts. 2. a system of government in which this theory is applied. [1919]

tech-no-crat (tek'no krat'), *n.* 1. a proponent of technocracy. 2. a technologist. [1930-35] — **tech-no-crat'-ic**, *adj.*

technol-, *technology*.

tech-noi-o-gy (tek'no'i jē), *n.*, *pl.* **-gies**. 1. the branch of knowledge that deals with applied science, engineering, the industrial arts, etc. 2. the application of knowledge for practical ends. 3. a technological process, invention, or method. 4. the sum of the ways in which social groups provide themselves with the material objects of their civilization. 5. the terminology of a field; technical nomenclature. [1605-15; < Gk *technologia* systematic treatment = *technē* art, craft, skill, set of rules in art (akin to *τέχνη*; see **TECHNIC**) + *-o-* + *-logia* -logy] — **tech-no-log'i-cal** (-la loj'i kal), *tech/no-log'-ic*, *adj.* — **tech/no-log'-i-cally**, *adv.* — **tech/no-o-gist**, *n.*

tech-no-pop (tek'no pop'), *n.* **SYNTHPOP**. [1980-85]

tech-no-stuc-ture (tek'no struk'chur), *n.* the group of technically skilled administrators, engineers, and scientists who manage or control business, the economy, or government affairs. [1965-70]

tech-no-thriller (tek'no thril'ar), *n.* a suspense novel in which the manipulation of sophisticated technology, as of aircraft or weapons systems, plays a prominent part. [1985-90]

tech. sgt., technical sergeant.

tech-y (tek'sē), *adj.* **tech-i-er**, **tech-i-est**. **TECHY**. — **tech'-ly**, *adv.* — **tech'i-ness**, *n.*

tec-ton-ic (tek ton'ik), *adj.* 1. pertaining to building or construction; constructive; architectural. 2. **a.** pertaining to the structure of the earth's crust. **b.** referring to the forces or conditions within the earth that cause movements of the crust. **c.** designating the results of such movements: *tectonic valleys*. [1650-60; < LL *tectonicus* < Gk *tektonikos* pertaining to construction = *tektonō*, *s.* of *tekton* carpenter, craftsman + *-ikos* -ic] — **tec-ton'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

tec-ton-ics (tek ton'iks), *n.* (used with *a sing.*) 1. the branch of geology that studies structural features of regional extent for the clues they provide regarding diastrophism and its causes. 2. the art of assembling the materials used in construction: the constructive arts. [1625-35]

tec-to-nism (tek'tra niz'm), *n.* **DIASTROPHISM**. [1945-50]

tec-trix (tek'triks), *n.*, *pl.* **tec-tri-cies** (tek'tra sēz', tek trī'sēz), *cover* (def. B). [1760-70; < ML *tectrax* = L *tegere* to cover + *-trix* -trix] — **tec-tri-cal** (-trish'kal), *adj.*

tec-tum (tek'təm), *n.*, *pl.* **-tums**, **-ta** (-tā). **ANAT. Zool.** a rooflike structure. [1900-05; < NL *tectum* roof, *n.* use of neut. of *tectus*, ptp. of *tegere* to cover] — **tec-tal**, **tec-to-ri-al** (-tōrē'al, -tōrē'), *adj.*

Te-cum-seh (li kum'sə) also **Te-cum-tha** (-thā), *n.* 1768?-1813, Shawnee Indian chief and military leader.

ted (ted), *v.t.* **ted-ded**, **ted-ding**, to spread out for drying, as newly mown hay. [1400-50; late ME *tedden* prob. < ON *teðja* to mature, c. OHG *zettan* to spread]

ted-der (ted'ar), *n.* 1. a person who teds. 2. an implement that turns and loosens hay after mowing in order to hasten drying. [1400-50]

ted-dy (ted'dē), *n.*, *pl.* **-dies**. 1. Often, **teddies**, a woman's one-piece undergarment combining a chemise and underpants. 2. **teddy bear** (def. 1). [1920-25; *Amer.*; of uncert. orig.]

ted'dy bear', *n.* a toy bear, esp. a stuffed one. [1906; *Amer.*; after the names given to two bears in *N.Y. Times* cartoons comically depicting the bear-hunting exploits of Theodore ("Teddy") Roosevelt]

Ted'dy boy', *n.* (often *t.c.*) a rebellious British youth who, in the 1950s and early 1960s, affected Edwardian dress. [1950-55; after *Teddy*, nickname of Edward VII]

Te De-um (tā dē'ūm, -am, tē dē'ūm), *n.* 1. a Christian hymn of praise to God, composed in Latin c.400. 2. a service of thanksgiving in which this hymn forms a prominent part. [*L.* *Te* the, the first two words of the hymn (*Te Deum laudamus* we praise thee God)]

te-di-ous (tē'dē-əs, tē'djās), *adj.* 1. marked by tediousness; long and tiresome. 2. tiresomely worthy, as a speaker or writer. [1375-1425; late ME < LL *tediosus*. See **TEDIUM**, -ous] — **te'di-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **te'di-ous-ness**, *n.*

te-di-um (tē'dē-əm), *n.* the quality or state of being wearisome; tediousness. [1655-65; < L *tedium*]

tee' (tē), *n.* 1. the letter *T* or *t*. 2. something shaped like a *T*, as a three-way pipe joint. 3. **T-bar** (def. 1). 4. **T-shirt**. 5. the mark aimed at in various games, as curling. — **adj.** 6. shaped like a *T*, esp. with a cross-piece at the top. [1605-15; sp. form of the letter name]

tee' (tē), *n.*, *v.* **teed**, **tee-ing**. — **n.** 1. A hole called **teeing ground**, the area from which the first stroke on each hole of a golf course is played. **b.** a small peg or a mound of earth from which a golf ball is driven at the beginning of each hole. 2. a stand on which a football is rested in position for kicking prior to a kickoff. — **v.t.** 3. to place a golf ball on a tee. 4. **tee off**, *v.* to strike a golf ball from a tee. **b.** to begin. **c.** Slang to make angry or irritated. [1715-25; orig. Scots; appar. back formation from earlier *teaz*, of obscure orig.]

tee'ing ground', *n.* **tee'** (def. 1a). [1885-90]

teel (tēl), *n.* **TE**.

teem' (tēm), *v.* **teemed**, **teem-ing**. — **v.t.** 1. to abound or swarm (usu. fol. by *with*). 2. Obs. to be or become pregnant; bring forth young. — **v.i.** 3. Obs. to produce offspring. [bef. 900; ME *teimen*, OE *teiman* to produce offspring, der. of *teiman* TEAM] — **teem'er**, *n.*

teem' (tēm), *v.t.*, *v.i.* **teemed**, **teem-ing**. 1. to empty or pour out; discharge. 2. (of molten metal) to pour or be poured into a mold. [1250-1300; ME *teimen* < ON *teima* to empty, der. of *fömr* empty, c. OE *fōm* free from]

teem-ing (tē'ming), *adj.* 1. abounding or swarming, as with people. 2. prolific or fertile. [1525-35] — **teem'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **teem'ing-ness**, *n.*

teem-ing' (tē'ming), *adj.* falling in torrents: a *teeming rain*. [1685-95]

teen' (tēn), *adj.* 1. teenage. — **n.** 2. a teenager. [1940-45; by shortening]

teen' (tēn), *n.* 1. Archaic; suffering; grief. 2. Obs. harm. [bef. 1000; ME *teen*, OE *teona*, c. Ofris *tona*, OS *tona*; akin to OE *teon*, ON *tōn*]

-teen, a suffix used to form cardinal numerals from 13 to 19. [ME, OE, *-tēne*, comb. form of *ten*]

teen-age (tēn'āj') also **teen'aged'**, *adj.* pertaining to or characteristic of a teenager. [1920-25; *teen* (see **TEENS**) + *AGE*]

teen-ag-er (tēn'ā-jər), *n.* a person 13 through 19 years of age. [1935-40; *Amer.*]

teen-er (tē'nər), *n.* **TEENAGER**. [1890-95]

teens (tēnz), *n.pl.* the numbers 13 through 19, esp. the 15th through 19th years of a lifetime or a century. [1595-1605; *teen* (extracted from numbers with *-teen* as final element) + *-s*]

teen-sy (tēn'sē), *adj.* **-sier**, **-si-est**. teeny; tiny. [1895-1900]

teen'sy-ween'sy or **teen'sie-ween'sie** (wēn'sē), also **toent'sy-weent'sy** (wēn'sē), *adj.* Baby Talk; tiny; small. [1895-1900; alter. of *teeny-weeny*; see *-sy*]

teen-y (tēn'ē), *adj.* **-nier**, **-ni-est**. teeny. [1815-25; *b.* tiny and wee]

teen-y-bop-per (tēn'ē bop'ər), *n.* *informal*. a teenager, esp. a girl, who is devoted to teenage fads, rock music, etc. [1965-70]

tee'ny-wee'ny or **tee'nie-wee'nie**, *adj.* Baby Talk; tiny; small. [1875-80; rhyming compound based on *teeny*]

tee-pee (tē'pē), *n.* **TEPEE**.

Tees (tēz), *n.* a river in N England, flowing E along the boundary between Durham and Yorkshire to the North Sea. 79 mi. (113 km) long.

tee' shirt', *n.* **T-SHIRT**.

tee-ter (tē'tər), *v.* **-tered**, **ter-ing**, *n.* — **v.t.** 1. to move unsteadily. 2. to waver, fluctuate. 3. to ride a seesaw; teeter totter. — **n.** 4. a seesaw; teeter totter. [1835-45; var. of dial. *titter*, ME *titeren* < ON *titra* tremble]

tee-ter-board (tē'tər bōrd', -bōrd'), *n.* 1. a seesaw; teeter totter. 2. a similar board used by acrobats that propels a person into the air when another person jumps onto the opposite end. [1835-45; *Amer.*]

tee'ter-tot-ter or **tee'ter-tot'ter**, *n.*, *v.* **-tered**, **ter-ing**. — **n.** 1. a seesaw. — **v.t.** 2. to ride a seesaw. [1900-05; *Amer.*; gradational formation based on *trotter*; cf. British dial. *titter-totter*, *teeter-cum-tauter*]

teeth (tēth), *n.* *pl.* of *tooth*. — **teeth'less**, *adj.*

teethe (tēth), *v.i.* **teethed**, **teeth-ing**, to grow teeth; cut one's teeth. [1375-1425; late ME *teethen*, der. of *teeth* TEETH]

teeth-er (tē'thər), *n.* 1. a device, as a teething ring, for a baby to bite on during teething. 2. a baby who is teething. [1945-50]

teeth-ing (tē'thing), *n.* eruption of the deciduous teeth, esp. the phenomena associated with their eruption. [1725-35]

teeth-ing ring', *n.* a circular ring, usu. of plastic, ivory, bone, etc., on which a teething baby can bite. [1890-95; *Amer.*]

teeth-ridge (tēth'rij'), *n.* the gum-covered bony ridge immediately behind the upper front teeth; alveolar ridge. [1925-30]

tee-to-tal (tē tō'təl, tē'tō'təl), *adj.* *v.* **-tated**, **-tal-ing** or (esp. *Brit.*) **-talled**, **-tal-ing**. — **adj.** 1. pledged to or advocating total abstinence from intoxicating drink. 2. *informal*, *absolute*: complete. — **v.t.** 3. to practice teetotalism. [reduplicated var. of *total*, coined by R. Turner, of Preston, England, in 1833, in a speech advocating total abstinence from alcoholic drinks] — **tee-to-tal-ly**, *adv.*

tee-to-tal-er (tē tō'tər, tē'tō'tər), also **tee-to'tal-ist**, *n.* a person who abstains totally from intoxicating drink. Also, esp. *Brit.*, **tee-to'tal-er**. [1834]

tee-to-tal-ism (tē tō'təl iz'm, tē'tō'təl'), *n.* the principle or practice of total abstinence from intoxicating drink. [1834]

tee-to-tum (tē tō'təm), *n.* a small top spun with the fingers, esp. one with four sides inscribed with letters. [1710-20; earlier *T totum*, alter. of *totum* name of toy < L *totum*, neut. of *totus* all by prefixing its initial letter, which appeared on one side of the toy]

teff (tēf), *n.* a grass, *Eragrostis tef*, native to N Africa, cultivated for its edible seeds. [1780-90; < Amharic *tef*, cf. Ge'ez *tə'əṭ*, *ṭə'əṭ*]

te-fil-lin (tā fil'lin, Heb. *tā fē lēn'*), *n.pl.* *Judaism* the phylacteries. [1605-15; < Heb. *taphillin* akin to *taphillin* prayer]

TEFL, teaching English as a foreign language.

Te-fion (tē'fion), 1. **Trademark**. a fluorocarbon polymer with slippery, nonsticking properties: used in the manufacture of electrical insulation, cookware coatings, etc. — **adj.** 2. characterized by imperviousness to blame or criticism: a *Teffion* politician.

teg-men (teg'mən), *n.*, *pl.* **-mi-na** (-mā nā). 1. a covering or integument, esp. of a plant or animal. 2. the delicate inner coat of a seed. 3. either of a pair of leathery forewings extending over the hind wings in certain insects. [1800-10; < L *tegmen* (also *tegumen*, *tegumen* = *tegere*) to cover + *-men* *n.* suffix] — **teg'-mi-nal**, *adj.*

Te-gu-ci-gal-pa (tā gō'sā gal'pā, -gal'pā), *n.* the capital of Honduras, in the S part. 604,600.

teg-u-ment (teg'yo mən't), *n.* a covering or investment; integument. [1400-50; late ME < L *tegumentum* = *tegere* (see **TEGEMEN**) + *-mentum* -ment]

teg-u-men'tal (-mən'təl), **teg-u-men'ta-ry**, *adj.*

tee-hee (tē hē'), *interj.* *n.* **v.** **-heed**, **-heeing**. — **interj.** 1. (used as an exclamation of laughter). — **n.** 2. a titter, snicker. — **v.i.** 3. to titter; snicker. [1250-1300; ME *interj.*; imit.]

Te-ho-ran or **Teh-ran** (tē ran', -ran', tā'-), *n.* the capital of Iran, in the N part. 8,042,584.

Te-huan-te-pec (tā wān'tā pek'), *n.* 1. **Isthmus** of, an isthmus in S Mexico, between the Gulf of Tehuantepec and the Gulf of Campeche. 125 mi. (200 km) wide at its narrowest point. 2. **Gulf of**, an inlet of the Pacific, off the S coast of Mexico.

Tei-de or **Tay-de** (tā'dā), *n.* **Pi-co-de** (pē'chō dā), a volcanic peak in the Canary Islands, on Tenerife. 12,190 ft. (3716 m). Also called **Pico de Tenerife** (or **Teneriffe**).

TELE-, *television*.

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Teil-hard de Char-din (tē yar do shā dān'), *n.* **Pierre**, 1881-1955, French Jesuit priest, paleontologist, and philosopher.

Tei-re-si-as (tē rē'sē-ās), *n.* **THIRSIAS**.

Te-jo (tē'zhō), *n.* Portuguese name of **TAGUS**.

Te-k-a-k-with-a (tek'ā kwith'ā), *n.* **Kateri** or **Catherine**, 1656-80, Mohawk Indian convert to Roman Catholicism.

tek-ik (tek'ē), *n.* *informal*. **TECHIE**.

tek-kite (tek'kīt), *n.* a small glassy body of enigmatic origin, groups of which are found on land and beneath the sea in scattered areas of the world. [1920-25; < Gk *tekktō* (1900) < Gk *tekktōs* molten + *-itē* -itē]

tel'-, var. of **TELE'-**. **telesthesia**.

tel'-, var. of **TELE-**. **telecommunication**.

tel, 1. **telegram**. 2. **telegaph**. 3. **telephone**.

tel-a-mon (tē'lā mōn, -mon'), *n.*, *pl.* **tel-a-mo-nēs** (tē'lā mō'nēz), **ATLAS** (def. 4). [1700-10; < L *telamon* < Gk *telamōn* bearer, support; identified with *Telamon*, a figure in Greek myth, the father of *Ajax*]

Te-la-na-i-pu-ra (tē'lā nā pō'rā), *n.* former name of **JAMBI** (def. 2).

tel-an-gi-ec-ta-sia (tēl an'jē ek tā'shā, -zhē-ā), *n.*, *pl.* **-sias**. **TELANGIECTASIS**.

tel-an-gi-ec-ta-sis (tēl an'jē ek tā'sis), *n.*, *pl.* **-ses** (-sēz'), chronic dilatation of the capillaries and blood vessels. [1825-35; *tel-* + *-angio-* < Gk *ekktasis* extension = *ekktē*, var. *s.* of *ekchein* to stretch out (ek-ek- + *techein* to stretch) + *-sis* -sis] — **tel-an-gi-ec-tat'ic** (-tāt'ik), *adj.*

Tel A-viv (tēl' ā vēv'), *n.* a city in W central Israel. 334,900. Official name, **Tel' Aviv/Jaf'fa** (-jā'fā), **Tel' Aviv/Ya'fo** (-jā'fō). — **Tel' A-viv'ian**, *n.*

tele'-, 1. a combining form meaning "reaching over a distance," "carried out between two remote points," "performed or operating through electronic transmissions": *telegraph*; *telekinetic*; *teletypewriter*. 2. a combining form representing **TELEVISION**; *telekinetic*; *television*. Also, *esp. before a vowel*, **tel-** (comb. form repr. *Gk tēle* far, akin to *tēlos* end (see **TELE-**)).

tele'-, var. of **TELE-** before a vowel: *teletest*.

tele'-cast (tēl' kast', -kās't'), *v.* **-cast** or **-cast-ed**, **-cast-ing**, *n.* — **v.t.** *v.i.* 1. to broadcast by television. — **n.** 2. a television broadcast. [1935-40; *TELE-* + *(BROADCAST)*] — **tele'-cast'er**, *n.*

tele'-com-mu-ni-cate (tēl' kō myōō'nī kā'tē), *v.t.* *v.i.* **-cat-ed**, **-cat-ing**, to communicate by telecommunications. [1980-85] — **tele'-com-mu-ni-ca-tor**, *n.*

tele'-com-mu-ni-ca-tions (tēl' kō myōō'nī kā'shānz), *n.* 1. Sometimes, **telecommunication**, (used with *a sing.*) the science and technology of transmitting information, as words, sounds, or images, over great distances, in the form of electromagnetic signals, as by telegraph, telephone, radio, or television. 2. **telecommunication**, the act or fact of communicating in such a manner: *We are in constant telecommunication with London*. [1930-35]

tele'-com-mut-ing (tēl' kō myōō'ting), *n.* the act or practice of working at home using a computer terminal electronically linked to one's place of employment. [1970-75] — **tele'-com-mut'er**, *n.*

tele'-con-fer-ence (tēl' kōn'fər əns, -frāns), *n.*, *v.* **-enced**, **-enc-ing**. — **n.** 1. a business meeting, educational session, etc., conducted among participants in different locations via telecommunications equipment. — **v.t.** 2. to participate in such a meeting. [1950-55]

tele'-course (tēl' kōrs', -kōrs'), *n.* a course of study given on television for home viewers, esp. those receiving college credit. [1945-50]

tele'-fer-ic (tē'lā fēr'ik) also **tele'-fer-ique** (-fō rē'k'), *n.* **TELEFER**. [1915-20; < F *teleferique*, *telephérique* or *fr teleferica*, both ult. < E *telepher* with restoration of Gk *tēle-*; see *ic*]

tele'-film (tē'lā flīm'), *n.* a motion picture intended primarily to be shown on television. [1950-55]

teleg., 1. **telegram**. 2. **telegaph**. 3. **telegaphy**.

tele'-genic (tēl' jen'ik), *adj.* having physical qualities or characteristics that telescope well. [1935-



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cal-a-mus \ˈkal-ə-məs\ *n*, *pl* -mi \-mī, -mə\ [L. *reed*, *reed pen*, fr. Gk *kalamos* — more at **HAULM**] (14c) **1** *a*: SWEET FLAG **b**: the aromatic peeled and dried rhizome of the sweet flag that is the source of a carcinogenic essential oil **2**: the hollow basal portion of a feather below the vane; **QUILL**

cal-lash \kə-ˈlāsh\ *n* [F *calèche*, fr. G *kalesche*, fr. Czech *kolesa* wheels, carriage; akin to Gk *kyklos* wheel — more at **WHEEL**] (1679) **1** *a*: a light small-wheeled 4-passenger carriage with a folding top **b**: CALÈCHE lb **2** *a*: a large hood worn by women in the 18th century **b**: a folding carriage top

cal-a-thus \ˈkal-ə-thəs\ *n*, *pl* -thi \-thī, -thē\ [L. fr. *kalathos* basket] (1753) *a*: a flared fruit basket borne on the head as a symbol of fruitfulness in Greek and Egyptian art

calc- or **calci-** or **calco-** *comb form* [L. *calc-*, *calx* lime — more at **CHALK**] *calcium*: *calcium salt* (*calcic*) (*calcify*)

cal-ca-ne-al \ˈkal-ˈkə-nē-əl\ *adj* (1847): relating to the heel or calcaneus

cal-ca-ne-um \ˈkal-ˈnē-əm\ *n*, *pl* -nē-ə \-nē-ə\ [L. *heel* — more at **CALK**] (1751) **1**: CALCANEUS **2**: a process of the tarsometatarsus of a bird analogous to the calcaneus

cal-ca-ne-us \ˈkal-ˈnē-əs\ *n*, *pl* -nē-ə \-nē-ə\ [LL. *heel*, alter. of L. *calcaneum*] (ca. 1925) *a*: a tarsal bone that in man is the great bone of the heel

cal-car \ˈkal-ˈkār\ *n*, *pl* *cal-car-ia* \ˈkal-ˈkər-ə, -ˈker-\ [L. fr. *calc-*, *calx* heel — more at **CALK**] (1836) *a*: a spurred anatomical prominence (as of the calcaneum of a bat)

cal-care-ous \ˈkal-ˈkər-ē-əs, -ˈker-\ *adj* [L. *calcarius* of lime, fr. *calc-*, *calx* lime] (1677) **1** *a*: resembling calcite or calcium carbonate esp. in hardness **b**: consisting of or containing calcium carbonate; also: containing calcium **2**: growing on limestone or in soil impregnated with lime — **cal-car-e-ous-ly** *adv*

calces *pl* of **CALX**

cal-cic \ˈkal-sik\ *adj* (1871): derived from or containing calcium or lime: rich in calcium

cal-ci-cole \ˈkal-sə-kōl\ *n* [F. *calcolicous*, fr. *calc-* + *-cole* -colous] (1882) *a*: a plant normally growing on calcareous soils — **cal-ci-co-lous** \ˈkal-sik-ə-ləs\ *adj*

cal-cif-er-ol \ˈkal-sif-ər-ōl, -rōl\ *n* [*calciferosus* + *ergosterol*] (1931): an alcohol C₂₈H₄₆O₄ usu. prepared by irradiation of ergosterol and used as a dietary supplement in nutrition and medicinally in the control of rickets and related disorders — called also *vitamin D₂*

cal-cif-er-ous \ˈkal-sif-ə-rəs\ *adj* (1799): producing or containing calcium carbonate

cal-cif-ic \ˈkal-sif-ik\ *adj* [*calcify*] (1861): involving or caused by calcification (~ lesions)

cal-ci-fuge \ˈkal-sə-fyū\ *n* [F. *calcifugus*, fr. *calc-* + L. *fugere* to flee — more at **FUGITIVE**] (1926) *a*: a plant not normally growing on calcareous soils — **calcifuge** also **cal-cif-u-gous** \ˈkal-sif-ū-gəs\ *adj*

cal-ci-fy \ˈkal-sə-fī\ *vb* -fied; -fying *vt* (1854) **1**: to make calcareous by deposit of calcium salts **2**: to make inflexible or unchangeable ~ *vi* **1**: to become calcareous **2**: to become inflexible and changeless: **HARDEN** — **cal-ci-fi-ca-tion** \ˈkal-sə-fə-ˈkā-shən\ *n*

cal-ci-mine \ˈkal-sə-mīn\ *n* [alter. of *kalsomine*, of unknown origin] (1864) *a*: a white or tinted wash that consists of glue, whiting or zinc white, and water and that is used esp. on plastered surfaces — **calci-mine** *vt*

cal-ci-na-tion \ˈkal-sə-ˈnā-shən\ *n* (14c): the act or process of calcining: the state of being calcined

cal-cine \ˈkal-sīn, -kal-\ *vb* -cal-cined; -cal-cin-ing [ME *calcenen*, fr. MF *calciner*, fr. L. *calc-*, *calx* lime — more at **CHALK**] *vt* (14c): to heat (as inorganic materials) to a high temperature but without fusing in order to drive off volatile matter or to effect changes (as oxidation or pulverization) ~ *vi*: to undergo calcination

cal-cine \ˈkal-sīn\ *n* (ca. 1909): a product (as a metal oxide) of calcination or roasting

cal-ci-no-sis \ˈkal-sə-ˈnō-səs\ *n*, *pl* -nō-sēs \-sēz\ [NL, irreg. (influenced by ISV *calcine*) fr. *calc-* + *-osis*] (ca. 1929): the abnormal deposition of calcium salts in a part or tissue of the body

cal-cite \ˈkal-sīt\ *n* (1849): *a*: a mineral CaCO₃ consisting of calcium carbonate crystallized in hexagonal form and including common limestone, chalk, and marble — **cal-citic** \ˈkal-sīt-ik\ *adj*

cal-ci-to-nin \ˈkal-sə-tō-nən\ *n* [*calci-* + *-tropic* + *-in*] (1961): *a*: a polypeptide hormone esp. from the thyroid gland that tends to lower the level of calcium in the blood plasma — called also *thyrocalcitonin*

cal-ci-um \ˈkal-sē-əm\ *n*, *often attrib* [NL. fr. L. *calc-*, *calx* lime] (1808): *a*: silver-white bivalent metallic element of the alkaline-earth group occurring only in combination — see **ELEMENT table**

calcium carbide *n* (ca. 1889): *a*: usu. dark gray crystalline compound CaC₂ used esp. for the generation of acetylene and for making calcium cyanamide

calcium carbonate *n* (1873): *a*: a compound CaCO₃ found in nature as calcite and aragonite and in plant ashes, bones, and shells and used in making lime and portland cement and as a gastric antacid

calcium chloride *n* (ca. 1885): *a*: white deliquescent salt CaCl₂ used in its anhydrous state as a drying and dehumidifying agent and in a hydrated state for controlling dust and ice on roads

calcium cyanamide *n* (ca. 1909): *a*: a compound CaCN₂ used as a fertilizer and a weed killer and as a source of other nitrogen compounds

calcium gluconate *n* (1884): *a*: white powdery salt CaC₁₂H₂₂O₁₄ used esp. as a source of bodily calcium

calcium hydroxide *n* (ca. 1890): *a*: a strong alkali Ca(OH)₂ commonly sold in water solution and as an ingredient of bleaching powder

calcium hypochlorite *n* (ca. 1889): *a*: white powder CaCl₂O₂ used esp. as a bleaching agent and disinfectant

calcium light *n* (1864): LIMELIGHT lb, lb

calcium phosphate *n* (1869): *a*: used of various phosphates of calcium: as *a*: the phosphate CaH₂P₂O₇ used as a fertilizer and in baking powder *b*: the phosphate CaHPO₄ used in pharmaceutical preparations and animal feeds *c*: the phosphate Ca₃P₂O₈ used as a fertilizer *d*: a naturally occurring phosphate of calcium Ca₃(F,Cl,OH, ½CO₃)(PO₄)₂ that contains other elements or radicals and is the chief constituent of phosphate rock, bones, and teeth

calcium silicate *n* (ca. 1888): *a*: any of several silicates of calcium; esp.: either of two Ca₂SiO₃ or Ca₃SiO₄ that are essential constituents of portland cement

calc-spar \ˈkalk-spär\ *n* [part trans. of Sw *kalkspat*, fr. *kalk* lime + *spat* spar] (1822): **CALCITE**

cal-cu-late \ˈkal-kyə-lā-bəl\ *adj* (1734) **1**: subject to or ascertainable by calculation **2**: that may be counted on: **DEPENDABLE**

cal-cu-late \ˈkal-kyə-lāt\ *vb* -lat-ed; -lat-ing [L. *calculus*, pp. of *calculari*, fr. *calculus* pebble (used in reckoning), dim. of *calc-*, *calx* stone used in gaming, lime — more at **CHALK**] *vt* (1570) **1** *a*: to determine by mathematical processes **b**: to reckon by exercise of practical judgment: **ESTIMATE** *c*: to solve or probe the meaning of: **FIGURE OUT** (trying to ~ his expression —Hugh MacLennan) **2**: to design or adapt for a purpose **3** chiefly *Northern* *a*: to judge to be true or probable **b**: **INTEND** ~ *vi* **1** *a*: to make a calculation **b**: to forecast consequences **2**: **COUNT**, **RELY**

cal-cu-lat-ed \-lāt-əd\ *adj* (1722) **1**: **APT**, **LIKELY** **2** *a*: worked out by mathematical calculation **b**: engaged in, undertaken, or displayed after reckoning or estimating the statistical probability of success or failure (*a* ~ risk) **3**: planned or contrived to accomplish a purpose **4**: brought about by deliberate intent — **cal-cu-lat-ed-ly** *adv* — **cal-cu-lat-ed-ness** *n*

cal-cu-lat-ing \-lāt-īŋ\ *adj* (1710) **1**: making calculations (~ machine) **2**: marked by prudent and deliberate analysis or by shrewd consideration of self-interest: **SCHEMING** — **cal-cu-lat-ing-ly** \-īŋ-lē\ *adv*

cal-cu-la-tion \ˈkal-kyə-lā-shən\ *n* (14c) **1** *a*: the process or an act of calculating **b**: the result of an act of calculating **2** *a*: studied care in analyzing or planning **b**: cold heartless planning to promote self-interest — **cal-cu-la-tion-al** \-lā-shən-əl, -lā-shən-əl\ *adj*

cal-cu-lator \ˈkal-kyə-lāt-ər\ *n* (14c) **1**: one that calculates: as *a*: a mechanical or electronic device for performing mathematical calculations automatically **b**: a person who operates a calculator **2**: a set or book of tables for facilitating computations

cal-cu-lous \ˈkal-kyə-ləs\ *adj* (1605): caused or characterized by a calculus or calculi

cal-cu-lus \-ləs\ *n*, *pl* -li \-lī, -lē\ also *-lus-es* [L. stone (used in reckoning)] (1666) **1** *a*: a method of computation or calculation in a special notation (as of logic or symbolic logic) **b**: the mathematical methods comprising differential and integral calculus **2**: **CALCULATION** **3** *a*: a concretion usu. of mineral salts around organic material found esp. in hollow organs or ducts **b**: **TARTAR** **2**

calculus of variations (1837): *a*: a branch of mathematics dealing with maxima and minima of definite integrals which have an integrand that is a function of independent variables and of dependent variables and their derivatives

cal-de-ra \ˈkal-der-ə, -kōl-, -ˈdīr-\ *n* [Sp. lit., caldron, fr. LL *caldaria*] (1691): *a*: crater with a diameter many times that of the volcanic vent formed by collapse of the central part of a volcano or by explosions of extraordinary violence

cal-dron \ˈkōl-drən\ *n* [ME, alter. of *caudron*, fr. ONF, dim. of *caudiere*, fr. LL *caldaria*, fr. L. warm bath, fr. lem. of *caldarius* suitable for warming, fr. *calidus* warm, fr. *calēre* to be warm — more at **LEE**] (14c) **1**: a large kettle or boiler **2**: something resembling a boiling caldron (*a* ~ of intense emotions)

calèche or **calèche** \kə-ˈlēsh, -ˈlāsh\ *n* [F *calèche* — more at **CALASH**] (1666) **1** *a*: CALASH lb **b**: a 2-wheeled horse-drawn vehicle with a driver's seat on the splashboard used in Quebec **2**: CALASH **2a**

cal-e-fac-to-ry \ˈkal-ə-ˈfak-tō-ree\ *n*, *pl* -ries [ML *calefactorium*, fr. L. *calefactus*, pp. of *calefacere* to warm — more at **CHAFE**] (1681): *a*: a monastery room warmed and used as a sitting room

cal-en-dar \ˈkal-ən-dər\ *n* [ME *calender*, fr. AF or ML; AF *calender*, fr. ML *calendarium*, fr. L. moneylender's account book, fr. *kalendae* calends] (13c) **1**: a system for fixing the beginning, length, and divisions of the civil year and arranging days and longer divisions of time (as weeks and months) in a definite order — see **MONTH table** **2**: a tabular register of days according to a system usu. covering one year and referring the days of each month to the days of the week **3**: an orderly list: as *a*: a list of cases to be tried in court **b**: a list of bills or other items reported out of committee for consideration by a legislative assembly *c*: a list of events giving dates and details *d* *Brit*: *a*: a university catalog

cal-en-dar-y \ˈdər-ēd; -dar-īŋ\ \-dā-riŋ\ (15c): to enter in a calendar

calendar year *n* (ca. 1909) **1**: a period of a year beginning and ending with the dates that are conventionally accepted as marking the beginning and end of a numbered year (as January 1 and December 31 in the Gregorian calendar) **2**: a period of time equal in length to that of the year in the calendar conventionally in use (as 365 days in the Gregorian calendar or when a Feb. 29 is included 366 days)

cal-en-der \ˈkal-ən-dər\ *vt* -dered; -der-ing \-dā-riŋ\ [MF *calander*, fr. *calandre* machine for calendaring, modif. of Gk *kylin-dros* cylinder — more at **CYLINDER**] (1513): to press (as cloth, rubber, or paper) between rollers or plates in order to smooth and glaze or to thin into sheets — **cal-en-der-er** \-dər-ər\ *n*

calender *n* (1688): *a*: a machine for calendaring something

calender *n* [Per *qalandar*, fr. Ar, fr. Per *kalandar* uncouth man] (1614): *a*: one of a Sufic order of wandering mendicant dervishes

cal-en-dri-cal \ˈka-lən-dri-kəl, -kə-\ also **cal-en-drie** \-dri-k\ *adj* (ca. 1847): of, relating to, characteristic of, or used in a calendar

cal-ends \ˈkal-ən(d)z, -kāl-\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr [ME *kalendes*, fr. L. *kalendae*, *calendae*] (14c): the first day of the ancient Roman month from which days were counted backward to the ides

cal-en-du-la \ˈkə-lən-jə-lə\ *n* [NL. genus name, fr. ML, fr. L. *calendae* calends] (ca. 1864): *a*: any of a small genus (*Calendula*) of yellow-rayed composite herbs of temperate regions

cal-en-ture \ˈkal-ən-ˈchūr-ər\ *n* [Sp *calentura*, fr. *calentar* to heat, fr. L. *calent-*, *calens*, pp. of *calēre* to be warm — more at **LEE**] (1593): *a*: a tropical fever caused by exposure to heat

calf \ˈkalf, -kāl\ *n*, *pl* calves \ˈkavz, -ˈkāvz\ also *calfs* often *attrib* [ME, fr. OE *cealf*; akin to OHG *kalb* calf, ON *kálfi* calf of the leg, L. *galba* paunch] (bef. 12c) **1** *a*: the young of the domestic cow; also: that of a closely related mammal (as a bison or water buffalo) **b**: the young of various large animals (as the elephant and whale) **2** *pl* calves: the hide of the domestic calf; esp.: CALFSKIN **3**: an awkward or silly youth **4**: a small morsel of a set free from a coast glacier or from an iceberg or floe — **calf-like** \ˈkalf-līk, -kāl-\ *adj* — in **calf**: **PREGNANT** — used of a cow

calf *n*, *pl* calves \ˈkavz, -ˈkāvz\ [ME, fr. ON *kálfi*] (14c): the fleshy hinder part of the leg below the knee

calf love *n* (1823): **PUPPY LOVE**

calf's-foot jelly \ˈkavz-fūt-, -kafs-, -kāvz-, -kāfs-\ *n* (1775): jelly made from gelatin obtained by boiling calves' feet

calf-skin \ˈkalf-skin, -kāl-\ *n* (15c): leather made of the skin of a calf

Cal-gon \ˈkal-gin\ *trademark* — used for a water softener

Cal-i-ban \ˈkal-ə-ban\ *n*: a savage and deformed slave in Shakespeare's *The Tempest*

cal-i-ber or **cal-i-bre** \ˈkal-ə-bər, *Brit* also kə-ˈlē-\ *n* [MF *calibre*, fr. OF *calibra*, fr. Ar *qalīb* shoemaker's last] (1568) **1** *a*: the diameter of a bullet or other projectile **b**: the diameter of a bore of a gun usu. expressed in hundredths or thousandths of an inch and typically written as a decimal fraction (.32 ~) **2**: the diameter of a round body; esp.: the internal diameter of a hollow cylinder **3** *a*: degree of mental capacity or moral quality **b**: degree of excellence or importance

cal-i-brate \ˈkal-ə-brāt\ *vi* -brat-ed; -brat-ing (1864) **1**: to ascertain the caliber of (as a thermometer tube) **2**: to determine, rectify, or mark the graduations of (as a thermometer tube) **3**: to standardize (as a measuring instrument) by determining the deviation from a standard so as to ascertain the proper correction factors **4**: **ADJUST**, **TUNE** — **cal-i-brat-er** \-brāt-ər\ *n*

cal-i-bra-tion \ˈkal-ə-brā-shən\ *n* (1871) **1**: the act or process of calibrating: the state of being calibrated **2**: a set of graduations to indicate values or positions — usu. used in *pl* (~s on a gauge)

cal-li-che \kə-ˈlē-che\ *n* [AmerSp, fr. Sp. *flake* of lime, fr. *cal* lime, fr. L. *calx* — more at **CHALK**] (1858) **1**: the nitrate-bearing gravel or rock of the sodium nitrate deposits of Chile and Peru **2**: a crust of calcium carbonate that forms on the stony soil of arid regions

cal-i-co \ˈkal-i-kō\ *n*, *pl* -coes or -cos [Calicut, India] (1540) **1** *a*: cotton cloth imported from India *b* *Brit*: a plain white cotton fabric that is heavier than muslin *c*: any of various cheap cotton fabrics with figured patterns **2**: a blotched or spotted animal; esp.: one that is predominantly white with red and black patches — **calico** *adj*

calico bass *n* (1884): **BLACK CRAPPIE**

calico bush *n* (1814): **MOUNTAIN LAUREL**

Cal-i-for-nia condor \ˈkal-ə-ˈfōr-ni-ə\ *n* [California, state of U.S.] (1833): *a*: a large nearly extinct vulture (*Gymnogyps californianus*) that is related to the condor of So. America and is found in the mountains of southern California

California laurel *n* (1871): *a*: Pacific coast tree (*Umbellularia californica*) of the laurel family with evergreen foliage and small umbellate flowers

California poppy *n* (1845): *a*: any of a genus (*Eschscholtzia*) of herbs of the poppy family; esp.: one (*E. californica*) widely cultivated for its pale yellow to red flowers

Cal-i-for-nio \ˈkal-ə-ˈfōr-nē-ō\ *n*, *pl* -nios [Sp, fr. California] (1923): *a*: one of the original Spanish colonists of California or their descendants

cal-i-for-ni-um \ˈkal-ə-ˈfōr-nē-əm\ *n* [NL, fr. California, U.S.] (1950): *a*: radioactive element discovered by bombarding curium 242 with alpha particles — see **ELEMENT table**

cal-i-gi-nous \ˈka-lij-ə-nəs\ *adj* [MF or L; MF *caligineux*, fr. L. *caliginosus*, fr. *caligin-*, *caligo* darkness; akin to Gk *kelaínos* black — more at **COLUMBINE**] (1548): **MISTY**, **DARK**

Cal-i-ma-go \ˈkal-ə-ˈnā-(j)ə\ *n* (ca. 1972): *a*: an Arawakan language of the Lesser Antilles and Central America

cal-i-per or **cali-per** \ˈkal-ə-pər\ *n* [alter. of *caliber*] (1588) **1** *a*: a measuring instrument with two legs or jaws that can be adjusted to determine thickness, diameter, and distance between surfaces — usu. used in *pl*. (*a* pair of ~s) **b**: an instrument for measuring diameters (as of logs or trees) consisting of a graduated beam and at right angles to it a fixed arm and a movable arm *c*: a device consisting of two plates lined with a frictional material that press against the sides of a rotating wheel or disc in certain brake systems **2**: thickness esp. of paper, cardboard, or a tree

caliper or **calipper** *vi* -pered; -per-ing \-p(ə)-riŋ\ (1876): to measure by or as if by calipers

caliph or **calif** \ˈka-lɪf, -kāl-\ *n* [ME *caliphe*, fr. MF *calife*, fr. Ar *khalifah* successor] (14c): *a*: a successor of Muhammad as temporal and spiritual head of Islam — used as a title — **caliph-al** \-əl\ *adj*

caliph-at-ic \-at-, -ət\ (1614): the office or dominion of a caliph

cal-is-then-ic \ˈkal-əs-ˈthen-ik\ *adj* (1842): of or relating to calisthenics

cal-is-then-ics \-iks\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr [Gk *kalos* beautiful + *sthenos* strength — more at **CALIGRAPHY**] (1847) **1**: systematic rhythmic bodily exercises performed usu. without apparatus **2** *usu* *sing* in constr: the art or practice of calisthenics

cal-ix \ˈkal-līks, -kāl-iks\ *n*, *pl* *cal-ices* \ˈkā-lə-sez, -kāl-ə-\ [L. *calic-*, *calix* — more at **CHALICE**] (1698): **CUP**

calk \ˈkɒk, -kalk-ər\ *var* of **CAULK**, **CAULKER**

calk \ˈkɒk\ *n* [prob. alter. of *calkin*, fr. ME *kakun*, fr. MD or ONF; MD *calceen* horse's hoof, fr. ONF *calcin* heel, fr. L. *calcanium*, fr. *cale-*, *calx* heel; akin to Gk *kōlon* limb, *skelos* leg] (1587): *a*: a tapered piece projecting downward on the shoe of a horse to prevent slipping; also: *a*: a similar device worn on the sole of a shoe

calk *vi* (1624) **1**: to furnish with calks **2**: to wound with a calk

call \ˈkɒl\ *vb* [ME *callen*, fr. ON *kalla*; akin to OE *hildcealla* battle herald, OHG *kallon* to talk loudly, OSlav *glasiti* *vi* (bef. 12c) **1** *a*: to speak in a loud distinct voice so as to be heard at a distance: **SHOUT** (~ for help) **b**: to make a request or demand (~ for an investigation) *c*: of an animal: to utter a characteristic note or cry *d*: to get or try to get into communication by telephone — often used

with *up* *e*: to make a demand in card games (as for a particular card or for a show of hands) *f*: to give the calls for a square dance *vt* **2**: to make a brief visit (~ed to pay his respects) (~ed on a friend) ~ *vr* **1** *a*: (1): to utter in a loud distinct voice — often used with *out* (~ out a number) (2): to announce or read loudly or authoritatively (~ the roll) (~ off a row of figures) *b*: (1): to command or request to come or be present (~ed to testify) (2): to cause to come: **BRING** (~s to mind an old saying) *c*: to summon to a particular activity, employment, or office (was ~ed to active duty) *d*: to invite or command to meet: **CONVOKE** (~ a meeting) *e*: to rouse from sleep or summon to get up *f*: (1): to give the order for: bring into action (~ a strike against the company) (2): to manage (as an offensive game) by giving the signals or orders (that catcher ~ a good game) *g*: (1): to make a demand in bridge for (a card or suit) (2): to require (a player) to show the hand in poker by making an equal bet (3): to challenge to make good on a statement (4): to charge with or censure for an offense (deserves to be ~ed on that) *h*: to attract (as game) by imitating the characteristic cry *i*: to halt (as a baseball game) because of unsuitable conditions *j*: to rule on the status of (as a pitched ball or a player's action) (~ balls and strikes) (~ a base runner safe) *k*: to give the calls for (a square dance) — often used with *off* *1*: (1): to get or try to get in communication with by telephone (2): to deliver (a message) by telephone (3): to make a signal to in order to transmit a message (~ the flagship) *m*: (1): to demand payment of esp. by formal notice (~ a loan) (2): to demand presentation of (as a bond or option) for redemption **2** *a*: to speak of or address by a specified name: give a name to (~ her Kitty) *b*: (1): to regard or characterize as of a certain kind: **CONSIDER** (can hardly be ~ed generous) (2): to estimate or consider for purposes of an estimate or for convenience (~ it an even dollar) *c*: (1): to describe correctly in advance of or without knowledge of the event: **PREDICT** (2): to name or specify in advance (~ the toss of a coin) **3**: to temporarily transfer control of computer processing to (as a subroutine) *syn* see **SUMMON** — **call** *a*: **spade** *a*: **spade**: to speak frankly — **call** *for* *1*: to call (as at one's house) to get (I'll call for you after dinner) **2** *a*: to require as necessary or appropriate (the job calls for typing skills) *b*: to make necessary **3** *a*: to give an order for: **DIRECT** (legislation calling for new schools) *b*: to provide for (the design calls for three windows) — **call forth**: **ELICIT**, **EVOLVE** (these events call forth great emotions) — **call in** *question* or **call into question**: to cast doubt upon — **call it a day**: to stop for the remainder of the day or for the present whatever one has been doing — **call it quits**: to call it a day: **QUIT** — **call names**: to address or speak of a person or thing contemptuously or offensively — **call on** **1**: to call upon **2**: to elicit a response from (as a student) (the teacher called on her first) — **call one's bluff**: to challenge in order to expose an empty pretense or threat — **call the shots**: to be in charge or control: determine the policy or procedure — **call the tune**: to call the shots — **call to account**: to hold responsible: **REPRIMAND** — **call upon** **1**: **REQUIRE**, **OBLIGE** (may be called upon to do several jobs) **2**: to make a demand on: depend on (universities are called upon to produce trained men)

call *n* (14c) **1**: *a*: an act of calling with the voice: **SHOUT** *b*: an imitation of the cry of a bird or other animal made to attract it *c*: an instrument used for calling (a duck ~) *d*: the cry of an animal (as a bird) **2** *a*: a request or command to come or assemble *b*: a summons or signal on a drum, bugle, or pipe *c*: admission to the bar as a barrister *d*: an invitation to become the minister of a church or to accept a professional appointment *e*: a divine vocation or strong inner prompting to a particular course of action *f*: a summoning of actors to rehearsal (the ~ is for 11 o'clock) *g*: the attraction or appeal of a particular activity, condition, or place (the ~ of the wild) *h*: an order specifying the number of men to be inducted into the armed services during a specified period *i*: the selection of a play in football **3** *a*: **DEMAND**, **CLAIM** *b*:

tegument \ˈteg-yə-mənt\ *n* [ME, fr. L. *tegumentum*] (15c): INTEGUMENT

teiid \ˈti-ē-yəd, ˈti-əd\ *n* [NL *Teiidae*, fr. *Teius*, genus of lizards, fr. Pg *teiu*, a lizard, fr. Tupi *teju*] (1956): any of a family (Teiidae) of mostly tropical American lizards (as the race runner) with a flat elongate scaly tongue that fits in two long smooth points — *teiid* *adj*

tekite \ˈtek-iti\ *n* [ISV, fr. Gk *tekton* molten, fr. *tekein* to melt — more at *THAW*] (ca. 1922): a glassy body of probably meteoritic origin and of rounded but indefinite shape found esp. in Czechoslovakia, Australia, and the U.S. — *tekiteite* \ˈtek-tit-ik\ *adj*

tel- or *telos-* *comb form* [ISV, fr. Gk *telos* — more at *WHEEL*]: end (telangiectasia)

telamon \ˈtel-ə-mān\ *n*, *pl tel-a-mo-nēs* \ˈtel-ə-mō-(n)ēz\ [L, fr. Gk *telamon* bearer, supporter, akin to Gk *tlēnai* to bear — more at *TOLERATE*] (ca. 1706): a male figure used like a caryatid as a supporting column or pilaster

tel-an-gi-ec-ta-sia \ˈtel-ən-jē-ek-ˈtā-zh(ē)-sə, ˈtēl-təl-, or tel-an-gi-ec-ta-sis\ ˈtēk-tə-sās\ *n*, *pl tel-a-si-as* or *-ta-sēs* \ˈtā-si-ēs\ [NL, fr. *tel-* + *angi-* + *ectasia*, *ectasis* (as in *atelectasis*)] (1831): an abnormal dilatation of capillary vessels and arterioles that often forms an angioma — *tel-an-gi-ec-tat-ic* \ˈtēk-tat-ik\ *adj*

tele \ˈtel-ē\ *n* (1946): TELEVISION

tele- or *tel-* *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *tēle-*, *tel-*, fr. *tēle* far off — more at *PALE*]: 1: distant: at a distance: over a distance (*telegram*) (*telesthesia*) 2: a: telegraph (*teletypewriter*) b: television (*telecast*) c: telecommunication (*telemann*)

tele-camera \ˈtel-i-kam-(ə)-rə\ *n* (1937): a television camera

tele-cast \ˈtel-i-kast\ *vb* -cast also -cast-ed; -cast-ing [tele- + broadcast] *vt* (1937): to broadcast by television ~ *vi*: to broadcast a television program — *telecast* *n* — *tele-caster* *n*

tele-com-mu-ni-ca-tion \ˈtel-i-kə-myū-nə-ˈkā-shən\ *n* [ISV] (1932) 1: communication at a distance (as by telephone or television) 2: a science that deals with telecommunication — *usu.* used in *pl*

tele-con-fer-ence \ˈtel-i-kən-fə-rən(t)s, -fərn(t)s\ *n* (1953): a conference among people remote from one another who are linked by telecommunication devices (as telephones, televisions, or computer terminals) — *tele-con-fer-ence-ing* \ˈtēl-ə-rən(t)-sɪn-, -fərn(t)-sɪn\ *adv*

tele-copy \ˈtel-ə-köp-ē\ *trademark* — used for transmitting and receiving equipment for producing facsimile copies of documents

tele-course \ˈtel-i-kōrs, -kō(ə)r\ *n* (1950): a course of study conducted over television

tele-fac-sim-ile \ˈtel-i-fak-sim-ə-lē\ *n* (1952): a system of transmitting and reproducing fixed graphic material (as printing) by means of signals transmitted over telephone lines

tele-film \ˈtel-i-film\ *n* (1939): a motion picture produced for televising

tele-gen-ic \ˈtel-ə-jen-ik, ˈjēn-ə-dj\ (1939): having an appearance and manner that are markedly attractive to television viewers

tele-graph \ˈtel-ə-grām, Southern also -grām\ *n* (ca. 1852): a telegraphic dispatch

tele-graph \-grām\ *vb* -grammed; -gramming (1864): TELEGRAPH

tele-graph-y \ˈgrāf\ *n* [F *telegraphie*, fr. *télé-* tele- (fr. Gk *tēle-*) + *-graphie* (1794) 1: an apparatus for communication at a distance by coded signals; esp.: an apparatus, system, or process for communication at a distance by electric transmission over wire 2: TELEGRAM

tele-graph-y \ˈgrāf\ *n* (1805) 1: a: to send or communicate by or as if by telegraph b: to send a telegram to c: to send by means of a telegraphic order (~ flowers to a sick friend) 2: to make known by signs esp. unknowingly and in advance (~ a punch) — *tele-graph-er* \ˈtēl-eg-rə-fər\ *n* — *tele-graph-ist* \-fəst\ *n*

tele-graph-ese \ˈtel-ə-graf-ēz, -ēs\ *n* (1885): language characterized by the terseness and ellipses that are common in telegrams

tele-graph-ic \ˈtel-ə-graf-ik\ *adj* (1794) 1: of or relating to the telegraph 2: CONCISE TERSE (with ~ economy of words — F. S. Mitchell) — *tele-graph-i-cal-ly* \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

tele-graph-y \ˈtēl-eg-rā-fē\ *n* (1795): the use or operation of a telegraph apparatus or system for transmitting or receiving communications

tele-ki-nes-is \ˈtel-i-kə-nēs-sis, -kī-\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *tēle-* + *kinēsis* motion — more at *KINESIS*] (1890): the apparent production of motion in objects (as by a spiritualistic medium) without contact or other physical means — *tele-ki-net-ic* \ˈnēt-ik\ *adj* — *tele-ki-net-i-cal-ly* \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

Telem-a-chus \ˈtēl-əm-ə-kəs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Telemachos*]: the son of Odysseus and Penelope who contrived with his father to slay his mother's suitors

tele-mark \ˈtel-ə-mārk\ *n*, *often cap* [Norw, fr. *Telemark*, region in Norway] (1910): a turn in skiing in which the outside ski is advanced considerably ahead of the other ski and then turned inward at a steadily widening angle until the turn is completed

tele-mar-ket-ing \ˈtel-ə-mār-kət-ɪŋ\ *n* (1982): the marketing of goods or services by telephone

tele-me-ter \ˈtel-ə-met-ər\ *n* [ISV] (ca. 1860) 1: an instrument for measuring the distance of an object from an observer 2: an electrical apparatus for measuring a quantity (as pressure, speed, or temperature), transmitting the result esp. by radio to a distant station, and there indicating or recording the quantity measured

telemeter *vi* (1925): to transmit (as the measurement of a quantity) by telemeter ~ *vi*: to telemeter the measurement of a quantity

tele-m-e-try \ˈtēl-əm-ə-trē\ *n* (ca. 1891) 1: the science or process of telemetering data 2: data transmitted by telemetry 3: BIOTELEMETRY — *tele-metric* \ˈtel-ə-met-rik\ *adj* — *tele-met-ri-cal-ly* \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

tel-en-ceph-a-lon \ˈtel-ən-ˈsef-ə-lān, -lən\ *n* [NL, fr. *tel-* + *encephalon*] (ca. 1909): the anterior subdivision of the forebrain comprising the cerebral hemispheres and associated structures — *tel-en-ceph-al-ic* \-ən-sə-fal-ik\ *adj*

tele-o-log-i-cal \ˈtel-ē-ə-ˈlāj-i-kəl, ˈtēl- also tele-o-log-ic\ ˈlāj-ik\ *adj* (1798): exhibiting or relating to design or purpose esp. in nature — *tele-o-log-i-cal-ly* \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*



telamon

tele-ol-o-gy \ˈtel-ē-ˈlōl-ə-jē, ˈtēl-ə\ *n* [NL *teleologia*, fr. Gk *tele-*, *telos* end, purpose + *-logia* -logy — more at *WHEEL*] (1740) 1: a: the study of evidences of design in nature b: a doctrine (as in vitalism) that ends are immanent in nature c: a doctrine explaining phenomena by final causes 2: the fact or character attributed to nature or natural processes of being directed toward an end or shaped by a purpose 3: the use of design or purpose as an explanation of natural phenomena — *tele-ol-o-gist* \-jəst\ *n*

tele-ost \ˈtel-ē-äst, ˈtēl-ē\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *teleios* complete, perfect (fr. *telos* end) + *-osteon* bone — more at *OSSEOUS*] (1862): any of a group (Teleostei or Teleostomi) of fishes comprising the fishes with a bony rather than a cartilaginous skeleton and including all jawed fishes with the exception of the elasmobranchs and sometimes the ganoids and dipnoans — *teleost* *adj* — *tele-ost-e-an* \ˈtēl-ē-ˈās-tē-ən, ˈtēl-ə\ *adj*

tele-p-a-thy \ˈtēl-ə-p-ə-thē\ *n* (ca. 1882): apparent communication from one mind to another by extrasensory means — *tele-path-ic* \ˈtēl-ə-ˈpāth-ik\ *adj* — *tele-path-i-cal-ly* \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

tele-phone \ˈtel-ə-fōn, *n*, *often attrib* (1849): an instrument for reproducing sounds at a distance; *specif*: one in which sound is converted into electrical impulses for transmission by wire

telephone *vb* -phoned; -phoning *vt* (1879): to communicate by telephone ~ *vi* 1: to send by telephone 2: to speak to by telephone

— *tele-phon-er* *n*

telephone booth *n* (ca. 1895): an enclosure within which one may stand or sit while making a telephone call

telephone box *n*, *Brit* (1904): a public telephone booth

telephone directory *n* (1907): a book listing names, addresses, and telephone numbers of telephone subscribers — called also *telephone book*

telephone number *n* (1885): a number assigned to a telephone and used by a person to call that telephone

telephone receiver *n* (1906): a device (as in a telephone) for converting electric impulses or varying current into sound

tele-pho-nic \ˈtēl-ə-fān-ik\ *adj* (1834) 1: conveying sound to a distance 2: of, relating to, or conveyed by telephone — *tele-pho-ni-cal-ly* \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

tele-pho-nist \ˈtēl-ə-fō-n-ist, ˈtēl-ə-fō-n-ist\ *n*, *Brit* (1884): a telephone switchboard operator

tele-pho-ny \ˈtēl-ə-fō-nē also ˈtēl-ə-fō-n\ *n* (ca. 1835): the use or operation of an apparatus for transmission of sounds between widely removed points without connecting wires

tele-photo \ˈtēl-ə-fōt-(ə)-lō\ *adj* (ca. 1895): being a camera lens system designed to give a large image of a distant object; also: relating to or being photography in which a telephoto lens is used

telephoto *n*, *pl* -tos (ca. 1909) 1: a telephoto lens 2: a photograph taken with a camera having a telephoto lens

Telephoto *trademark* — used for an apparatus for transmitting photographs electrically or for a photograph so transmitted

tele-pho-to-graph-ic \ˈtēl-ə-fōt-ə-graf-ik\ *adj* (1892): of, relating to, or being the photographic process of telephotography

tele-pho-to-graph-y \ˈtēl-ə-fān-ik\ *n* [ISV] (1881) 1: FACSIMILE 2: the photography of distant objects (as by a camera provided with a telephoto lens)

tele-play \ˈtel-i-plā\ *n* (1952): a play written for television

tele-por-ta-tion \ˈtēl-ə-por-tā-shən, -pōr-, -pōr-\ *n* (tele- + -portation (as in *transportation*)] (1931): the act or process of moving an object or person without physical contact by psychokinesis — *tele-port* \ˈtēl-ə-pō(ə)r-, -pō(ə)r\ *vt*

tele-print-er \ˈtēl-ə-print-ər\ *n* (1929): a device capable of producing hard copy from signals received over a communications circuit; esp.: TELETYPEWRITER

tele-process-ing \ˈpräs-es-ɪŋ, -prōs-, -as-\ *n* (1962): computer processing via remote terminals

Tele-Prompter \ˈtēl-ə-prəm(p)-tər\ *trademark* — used for a device for unrolling a magnified script in front of a speaker on television

tele-ran \ˈtel-ə-ran\ *n* [television-radar navigation] (1946): a system of aerial navigation that utilizes a combination of television and radar for the guidance of aircraft

tele-scope \ˈtel-ə-skōp, *n*, *often attrib* [NL *telescopium*, fr. Gk *teleskopos* farseeing, fr. *tele-* tele- + *skopos* watcher; akin to Gk *skopein* to look — more at *SPY*] (1648) 1: a usu. tubular optical instrument for viewing distant objects by means of the refraction of light rays through a lens or the reflection of light rays by a concave mirror — compare REFLECTOR, REFRACTOR 2: any of various tubular magnifying optical instruments 3: RADIO TELESCOPE 4: an expandable traveling bag having a top half that slips over the bottom half and is fastened with straps — called also *telescope bag*

telescope *vb* -scoped; -scoping *vt* (1867) 1: to force a way into or enter another lengthwise as the result of collision 2: to slide or pass one within another like the cylindrical sections of a hand telescope 3: to become telescoped ~ *vi* 1: to cause to telescope 2: COMPRESS, CONDENSE (the book arbitrarily ~s time and space, and as arbitrarily extends them — Phoebe Adams)

tele-scop-ic \ˈtēl-ə-skāp-ik\ *adj* (1705) 1: a: of, relating to, or performed with a telescope b: suitable for seeing or magnifying distant objects 2: seen or discoverable only by a telescope (~ stars) 3: able to discern objects at a distance 4: having parts that telescope — *tele-scop-i-cal-ly* \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

tele-sis \ˈtel-ə-sās\ *n*, *pl* -eses \-sēz\ [NL, fr. Gk, fulfillment, fr. *telein* to complete, fr. *telos* end — more at *WHEEL*] (1898): progress that is intelligently planned and directed: the attainment of desired ends by the application of intelligent human effort to the means

tele-text \ˈtel-ə-tekst\ *n* (1974): an electronic system in which printed matter is broadcast by a television station and displayed on a subscriber's television set having a decoder

tele-thon \ˈtel-ə-thān\ *n* (tele- + -thon (as in *marathon*)] (1949): a long television program used to solicit funds for a charity

Tele-type \ˈtel-ə-tīp\ *trademark* — used for a teletypewriter

Tele-type-set-ter \ˈtēl-ə-tīp-set-ər\ *trademark* — used for a telegraphic apparatus for the automatic operation of a keyboard typesetting machine

tele-type-writ-er \ˈrit-ər\ *n* (1903): a printing device resembling a typewriter that is used to send and receive telephonic signals

tele-u-to-spore \ˈtēl-ū-tə-spō(ə)r-, -spō(ə)r\ *n* [Gk *teleutē* end (akin to Gk *telos* end) + *ISV* spore — more at *WHEEL*] (ca. 1847): TELEOSPORE

tele-van-gel-ist \ˈtel-ə-van-jəl-ist\ *n* (1973): an evangelist who conducts regularly televised religious services — *tele-van-gel-ism* \ˈjīz-əm\ *n*

tele-vision \ˈtel-i-vyū\ *vt* (1935): to observe or watch by means of a television receiver — *tele-vision-er* *n*

tele-vise \ˈtel-ə-vīz, *vb* -vised; -vis-ing [back-formation fr. *television*] *vt* (1927): to pick up and usu. broadcast (as a baseball game) by television ~ *vi*: to broadcast by television

tele-vision \ˈtel-ə-vīz-ən also *Brit* ˈtel-ə-v-ən\ *n* [F *television*, fr. *télé-* tele- (fr. Gk *tēle-*) + *vision*] (1907) 1: an electronic system of transmitting transient images of fixed or moving objects together with sound over a wire or through space by apparatus that converts light and sound into electrical waves and reconverts them into visible light rays and audible sound 2: a television receiving set 3: a: the television broadcasting industry b: television as a medium of communication

television tube *n* (1937): PICTURE TUBE

tele-vi-sor \ˈtel-ə-vī-zər\ *n* (1926) 1: a transmitting or receiving apparatus for television 2: a television broadcaster: TELECASTER

tele-vi-sual \ˈtel-ə-vīz-(ə)-wəl, -vīz-əl\ *adj*, chiefly *Brit* (1926): of, relating to, or suitable for broadcast by television

tel-ex \ˈtel-eks\ *n* [teletypewriter + exchange] (1932): a communication service involving teletypewriters connected by wire through automatic exchanges — *telex* *vt*

telic \ˈtel-ik, ˈtēl-ə\ *adj* [Gk *telikos*, fr. *telos* end — more at *WHEEL*] (ca. 1846): tending toward an end — *tel-i-cal-ly* \-i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

telio-spore \ˈtēl-ə-spō(ə)r-, -spō(ə)r\ *n* [Gk *teleios* complete (fr. *telos* end) + *E* spore] (1905): a thick-walled chlamydo-spore that is the final stage in the life cycle of a rust fungus and that after nuclear fusion gives rise to the basidium

tel-i-um \ˈtēl-ē-əm\ *n*, *pl* *tel-ia* \ˈlē-ə\ [NL, fr. Gk *teleios* complete] (ca. 1905): a teliospore-containing sorus or pustule on the host plant of a rust fungus — *tel-i-al* \ˈtēl-ē-əl\ *adj*

ˈtēl \ˈtēl\ *vb* told \ˈtold; telling [ME *tellen*, fr. OE *tellan*; akin to OHG *zellen* to count, tell, OE *talū* tale] *vt* (bef. 12c) 1: COUNT, ENUMERATE (all told there were 27 public schools — C. L. Jones) 2: a: to relate in detail: NARRATE b: to give utterance to: SAY (who dars think one thing, and another ~ — Alexander Pope) 3: a: to make known: DIS- VULGE, REVEAL b: to express in words (she never told her love Shaks) 4: a: to report to: INFORM b: to assure emphatically (they did not do it, I ~ you) 5: ORDER, DIRECT (told me to wait) 6: to ascertain by observing: FIND OUT ~ *vi* 1: to give an account 2: to act as an informer — often used with on (I'll get even with you if you ever ~ on me — Inside Detective) 3: to take effect: have a marked effect 4: to serve as evidence or indication ~ *syn* see REVEAL

ˈtēl \ˈtēl\ *n* (Ar. tall) (1864): HILL, MOUND; *specif*: an ancient mound in the Middle East composed of remains of successive settlements

teller \ˈtel-ər\ *n* (14c) 1: one that relates or communicates (as ~ of stories) 2: one that reckons or counts; as: a: one appointed to count votes b: a member of a bank's staff concerned with the direct handling of money received or paid out

telling \ˈtel-ɪŋ\ *adj* (1851): carrying great weight and producing a marked effect; EFFECTIVE, EXPRESSIVE (the most ~ evidence) ~ *syn* see VALID — *telling-ly* \-ɪŋ-lē\ *adv*

tell off *vt* (1827) 1: to number and set apart; esp.: to assign to a special duty (told off a detail and put them to opening a trench — J. F. Dobie) 2: REPRIMAND, SCOLD (told off the big shots)

tell-tale \ˈtel-tāl\ *n* (1548) 1: a: TALEBEARER, INFORMER b: an outward sign: INDICATION 2: a device for indicating or recording something; as: a: a device for keeping a check on employees; esp.: TIME CLOCK b: a device that shows the position of the helm or rudder c: a strip of metal on the front wall of a racquets or squash court usu. to a height of from 2 to 2½ feet above the ground over which the ball must be hit d: a railroad warning device (as a row of long strips hanging over tracks at the approach to a low overhead bridge) — *telltale* *adj*

tellur- or telluro- *comb form* [L. *tellur-*, *tellus* — more at *THILL*] 1: earth (tellurian) 2 [NL *tellurium*]: tellurium (telluric)

tel-lu-ri-an \ˈtēl-ūr-ē-ən, tē-\ *adj* (1846): of, relating to, or characteristic of the earth

tel-lu-ric \ˈtēl-ūr-ē-ik, tē-\ *adj* (1800) 1: of, relating to, or containing tellurium esp. with a higher valence than in tellurous compounds 2: of or relating to the earth: TERRESTRIAL 3: being or relating to a usu. natural electric current flowing near the earth's surface

tel-lu-ride \ˈtēl-ūr-īd\ *n* [ISV] (1849): a binary compound of tellurium usu. with a more electropositive element or group

tel-lu-ri-um \ˈtēl-ūr-ē-əm, tē-\ [NL, fr. L. *tellur-*, *tellus* earth] (1800): a semimetallic element related to selenium and sulfur that occurs in a silvery white brittle crystalline form of metallic luster, in a dark amorphous form, or combined with metals and that is used esp. in alloys — see ELEMENT table

tel-lu-rom-e-ter \ˈtel-yə-rām-ət-ər\ *n* (1957): a device that measures distance by means of microwaves

tel-lu-rous \ˈtēl-ūr-as; ˈtēl-ūr-as, tē-\ *adj* [ISV] (1842): of, relating to, or containing tellurium esp. with a lower valence than in telluric compounds

telly \ˈtel-ē\ *n* *pl* *tellys* also *tellies* [by shortening & alter.] chiefly *Brit* (1939): TELEVISION

teleo-cent-ric \ˈtel-ə-sen-trik, ˈtēl-ə\ *adj* [ISV *tel-* + *centromere* + -ic] (1939): having the form of a straight rod due to the terminal position of the centromere (as ~ chromosome) — *teleocentric* *n*

tele-lome \ˈtēl-lōm\ *n* [ISV] (ca. 1935): a basic structural unit of the vascular plant consisting typically of a terminal branchlet with distal sporangium and vascular supply

tele-mere \ˈtēl-ə-mēr, ˈtēl-ə\ *n* [ISV] (1940): the natural end of a chromosome

tele-phase \ˈtēl-ə-fāz, ˈtēl-ə\ *n* [ISV] (1895) 1: the final stage of mitosis in which the spindle disappears and two new nuclei appear each with a set of chromosomes 2: a stage in meiosis that is usu. the final stage in the first and second meiotic divisions but may be missing in the first and that is characterized by formation of the nuclear membrane and by changes in coiling and arrangement of the chromosomes

tele-los \ˈtel-ās, ˈtēl-ās\ *n* [Gk — more at *WHEEL*] (1904): an ultimate end

tele-tax-i-s \ˈtel-ə-tak-sos, ˈtēl-ə\ *n* [NL] (1934): a taxis in which an organism orients itself in respect to a stimulus (as a light source) as though that were the only stimulus acting on it

tel-pher \ˈtel-fər\ *n* [irreg. fr. Gk *tele-* tele- + *pherein* to bear — more at *BEAR*] (ca. 1901): a light car suspended from and running on aerial cables; esp.: one propelled by electricity

tel-som \ˈtel-səm\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, end of a plowed field; prob. akin to Gk *telos* end] (ca. 1855): the terminal segment of the body of an arthropod or segmented worm; esp.: that of a crustacean forming the middle lobe of the tail

Tel-u-gu \ˈtēl-ə-gū\ *n*, *pl* *Telugu* or *Telugus* (1789) 1: a member of the largest group of people in Andhra Pradesh, India 2: the Dravidian language of the Telugu people

tem-b-lor \ˈtēm-blər, ˈtēm-blō(ə)r-, -blō(ə)-, tēm-\ *n* [Sp. lit., trembling, fr. *tremblar* to tremble, fr. ML *tremulare* — more at *TREMBLE*] (1876): EARTHQUAKE

tem-er-ar-i-ous \ˈtēm-ə-rer-ē-əs, -rər-\ *adj* [L. *temerarius*, fr. *temere*] (1532): marked by temerity: rashly or presumptuously daring — *tem-er-ar-i-ous-ly* *adv* — *tem-er-ar-i-ous-ness* *n*

tem-er-i-ty \ˈtē-met-ət-ē\ *n*, *pl* -ties [ME *temerite*, fr. L. *temeritas*, fr. *temere* at random, rashly, lit., in the dark; akin to OHG *demar* darkness, L. *tenebrae*, Skt *tamas*] (15c) 1: unreasonable or foolhardy contempt of danger or opposition: RASHNESS, RECKLESSNESS 2: an